THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Future Status of the Shanghai Settlements

Can China Disband Her Surplus Troops?

The Progressive Program of Kwangtung

By J. A. J.

New Treaties a Basis for Genuine Equality

By Li Pao-tien

Why Are the Sino-Japanese Negotiations Deadlocked?

By Fang Lo-tien

Japan's Action in Blocking International Trade!

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1928

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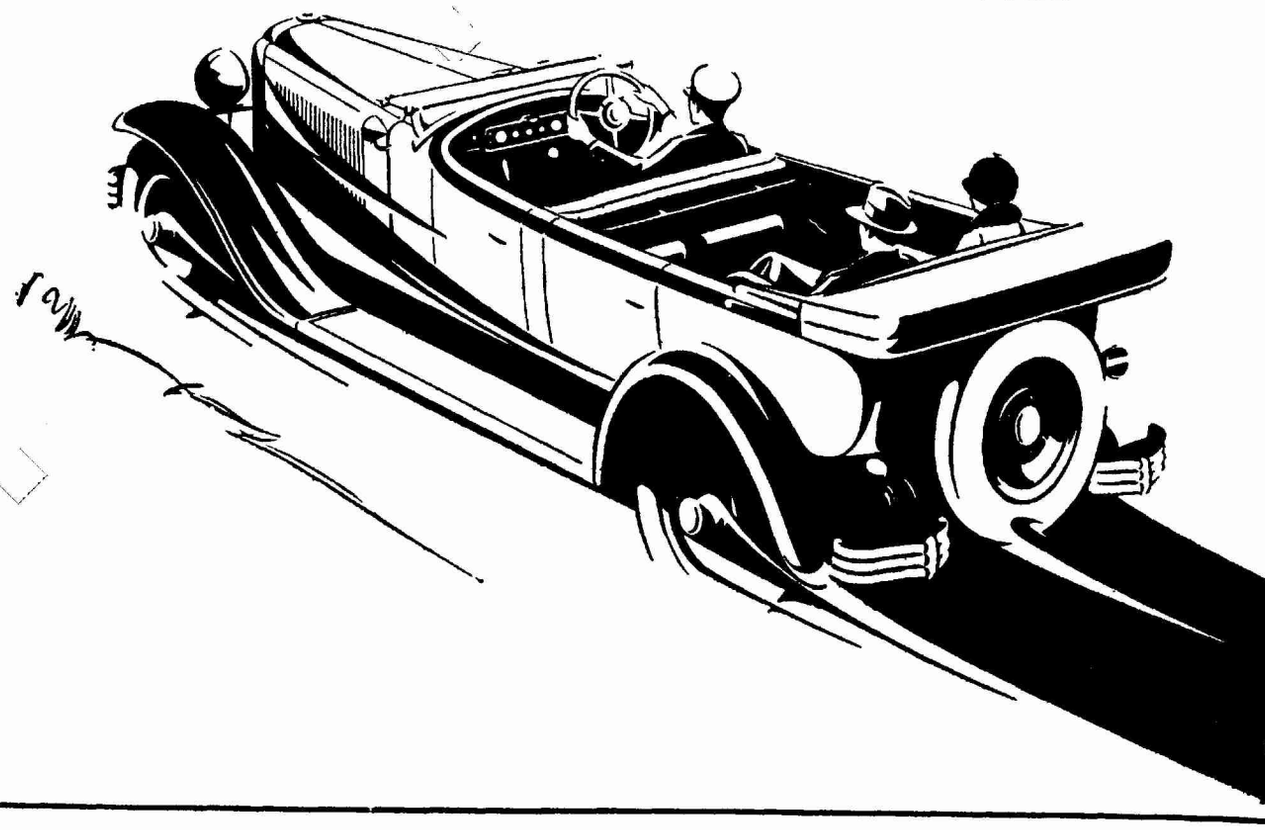

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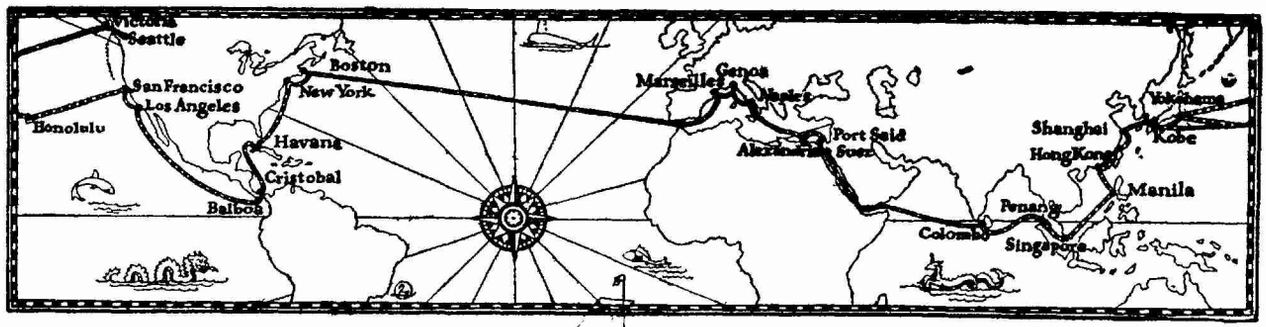

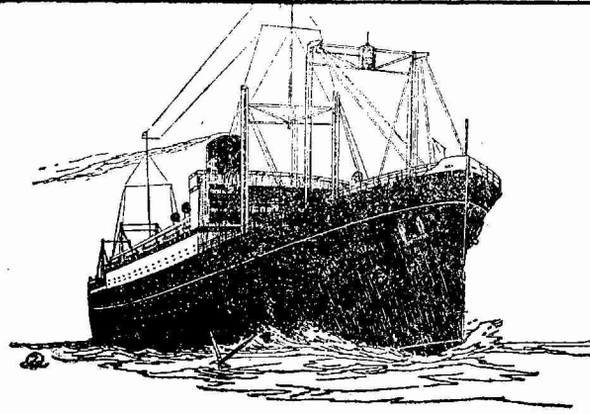

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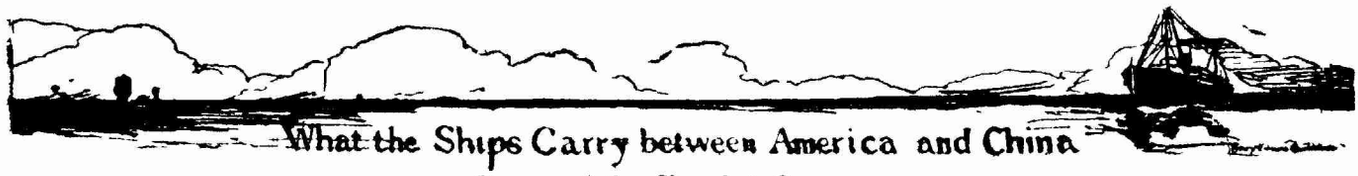

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls ; Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

ARABIA MARU, Nov. 12.
To U. S. A.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	Bls.24	Pls. 77.48
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	29
,, Hangchow	,,	32
Young Hyson	,,	,, 3
Cotton Rags	,,	102
Oil, Wood	,,	3,900

GOLDEN MOUNTAIN, Nov. 13.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Chipboard	Pls	4,620
Paper, Waste	,,	838
Gasolene, in bulk	Galls.	22,000
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in bulk	,,	162,000
American, in Case	,,	50,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	106,959
,, Unclassed	,,	12,959
Motor-cars Parts of	Hk.Tls.	612

PRESIDENT GRANT, Nov. 16.
From U. S. A.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	21
Wire Gauze	,,	4
Zinc Sheets, Polished	,,	20
Acid, Unclassed	,,	22
Almonds	,,	23
Apples, Dried	,,	41
Canned Asparagus	,,	28
,, Fruits	,,	216
Barley, Pearl	,,	19
Butter	,,	36
Cheese	,,	9
Fireclay	,,	90
Fruits, Dried	,,	9
Hams and Bacon	,,	35
Ink, Printing	,,	6
Lead, Red	,,	34
Leather, Sole	,,	295
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Milk Evaporated	,,	68
Nuts, Unclassed	,,	7
Oranges, Fresh	,,	8
Packing, India-rubber	,,	6
Paper, Unclassed	,,	6
Prunes, Dried	,,	53
Raisins	,,	1,497
Oats, Rolled	,,	35
Shrimps, Dried	,,	51
Soap, Laundry	,,	8
Chocolate	Lb.	4,678
Coffee	Catties	459
Bath-tubs, Enamelled	Pcs.	52
Iron, Bedsteads	,,	205
Lemons, Fresh	,,	47,550
Motor-cars	,,	5
Trunks	,,	162
Typewriters	,,	12
Baking Powder	Doz	154
Canned Flour	,,	257
,, Salmon	,,	36
,, Sardines	,,	1,900
,, Goods Unclassed	,,	958
Fruits, Preserved	,,	76
Hats	,,	2
Olives, in Bottles	,,	36
Shoes Leather	Pairs	48
Cigarettes	Mille	91,130
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	671
Infants' Food	Hk.Tls.	4,708
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	1,019
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	522,866
,, Bullion	,,	30[illegible],335

KAGA MARU, Nov. 17.
From U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	840
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12

SHINYO MARU, Nov. 17.
From U. S. A.

Lead, Pig	Pls.	3,362
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Sugar of Milk	,,	150
Tobacco Leaf	,,	7,236
Cigarettes	Mille	54,350
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2

KENDAL CASTLE, Nov. 19.
from U. S. A.

Lead-foil and Tinfoil	Pls.	666
Iron and Steel Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	,,	150
Pipe Fittings	,,	116
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	86
Dextrine	,,	83
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,268
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,102
Machinery, and Parts of	Hk.Tls.	3,366

STEEL INVENTOR, Nov. 20.
From U. S A.

Iron Pipes	Pls	266
Iron Galvanized: Pipes	,,	291
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,759
Steel Sheets	,,	4,941
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	9,[illegible]9
Glucose	,,	[illegible]46
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,667
Cigarettes	Mille	78,500
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.	47 Hk.Tls.	1,942

KAGA MARU, Nov. 20.
To Seattle.

Eggs Fresh	Pcs.	6,800

CHIFUKU MARU, Nov. 21.
from U. S. A

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	30,541
Motor-cars Used	Pcs.	2

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Nov. 21.
from U. S. A.

Ammonia, Anhydrous	Pls.	38
Apples, Fresh	,,	52
Hams and Bacon	,,	4
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 50	,, 185
Flour, Wheat	,,	221
Ink, Printing	,,	615
Milk, Condensed	,,	432
Paints: Varnishes	Galls.	57
Hats	Doz.	29
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Machines, Calculating	Pcs	3
Motor-cars	,,	23
,, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	210

CITY OF PERTH, Nov. 22.
To U. S. A.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	322
Wool, Sheep's	,,	259

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 Dec. 27
Market Fluctuating Business done, 3,359,600 Shares.

STOCK	Monday Dec. 24	Tuesday Dec. 26
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	242½	242½
American Can (Common)	103⅞	106
American Smelting	273½	274
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	190⅜	191⅜
American Tobacco "B"	175¼	176
Armour & Co. "A"	15⅜	15⅜
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	81	81
Anaconda Copper	111⅝	109⅝
Bancitaly Corp.	None	None
Bank of Montreal	397	395
Barnsdall Corp. "A"	41⅛	40⅝
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	83½	82⅝
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	122¾	124½
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	Mult.	70⅝
Calumet & Hecla	42	41⅛
Campe Corp.	100	100
Canadian Pacific Railway	235⅝	234
Cavanaugh Dobbs	33	34
Chile Copper	68⅞	67½
Chrysler	123⅞	123⅝
Consolidated Gas of New York	Mult.	107¼
Coty Incorporated	72⅜	72⅞
Davison Chemical	58½	57½
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	489	491
Eastman Kodak	184⅞	185
Fox Film "A"	95¼	95
General Cigar	64½	64½
General Electric Co.	197⅜	206½
General Motors	196½	193
General Railway Signal (Com.)	98⅝	99½
Gold Dust	140½	135⅝
Granby Consolidated	88½	87
Haygart	49	48½
Hudson Motor Car	87	87
International Cement (Common)	93⅝	93
International Match, Pfd.	98¼	95¼
International Nickel (Common)	240	250
International Printers Ink	53⅞	55⅞
International Products Corp. (Common)	13	13
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
Kelvinator	16¼	15¾
Kennecott Copper	149	145⅛
Lake Superior Corp.	13¼	None
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	90	90⅞
Lorillard Company (Common)	26⅞	26⅞
Mack Trucks	104½	103⅞
Madison Square Garden	20	20¼
Maytag Co.	24½	24
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	61⅞	61⅝
National Dairy Products	125½	125⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	54	58½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	150⅛	146¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	71	72⅛
Phillips Petroleum	45	44⅛
Radio Corporation	371	356
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	155	155
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	80⅜	79½
Standard Oil of California	72¼	72
Standard Oil of Indiana	90⅛	89¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	53⅞	53¾
Standard Oil of New York	42¼	43⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	65¼	65
Texas Gulf Sulphur	77⅞	77⅛
Timken Roller Bearing	147⅞	145½
Union Carbide	192¾	191¾
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	210	211½
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	100
United States Leather	60	59¾
United States Realty & Imp Co.	83⅛	83
United States Rubber (Common)	40	40⅛
United States Steel	156⅝	155
Vanadium Corp.	96⅝	94⅛
Westinghouse Elec. (Com)	134¾	137¾
Willys Overland Co.	Mult.	30¼
Wright Aeronautical	250½	243

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

47-226

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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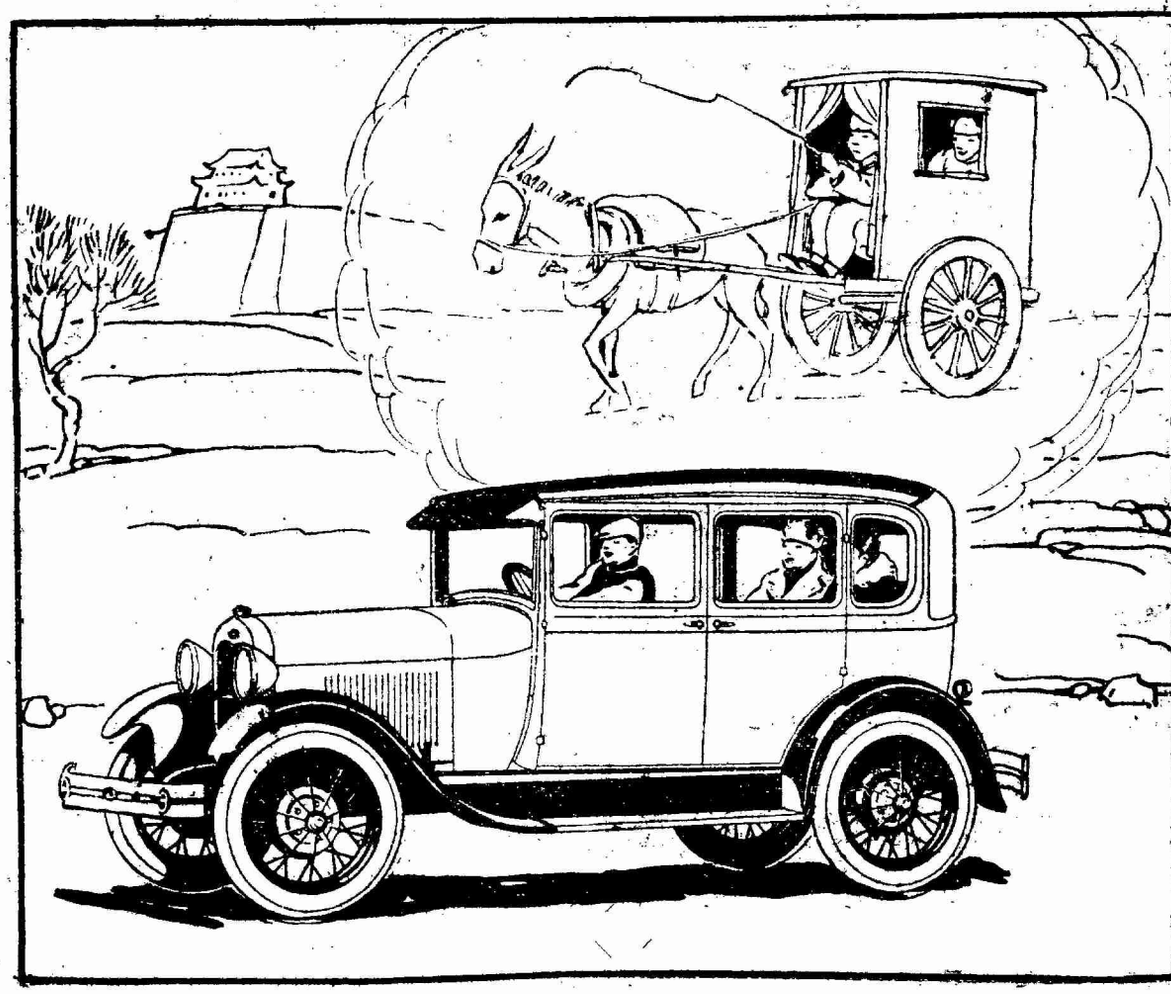

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Tudor	Tls.	1,525.00
Passenger Chassis	Tls.	950.00
Truck Chassis (less bumpers)	Tls.	1,450.00

Ford Motor Company Exports Inc.

SHANGHAI.

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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The Editors and Staff of The China Weekly Review Wish Its Readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year

EXIT-THE TARIFF QUESTION—ENTER EXTRALITY!

TWELVE NATIONS, counting Germany and Russia, have now negotiated so-called "equal" treaties granting China the right to complete tariff autonomy. They are, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and the United States. Six of the foregoing countries, also counting Germany and Russia, have in addition signed treaties with the National Government relinquishing their exterritorial rights. They are Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy. Portugal and Russia. Since Germany and Russia negotiated equal treaties covering both the tariff and extraterritoriality questions immediately following the World War, neither of these countries have been considered as "treaty" powers, but it is important to recall that it was the German and Russian precedent which had much to do in forcing the hands of the other Powers. However, the question which everyone is interested in today is that China after many years of effort has obtained the right to control her own revenues. Japan is still holding out but the opposition of Japan's unrepresentative military clique now in control at Tokyo, can have little effect upon the coming into effect of the new Chinese tariff schedules on February 1 or the ultimate coming into effect of complete tariff and fiscal autonomy. Chinese nationalism has won a great victory and to the victors belong the spoils. From a technical treaty standpoint, China has won the right to equality in the family of nations. It is true that several countries still possess extraterritorial rights in China, but the tariff issue was the important thing. With complete control over her own revenues China can develope her own national life. The extrality and concession questions are important of course, but since a start has also been made on both these issues, it can only be a matter of time until consular jurisdictions will go the way of the tariff question. The same applies to the concessions. Only a fool would try to block China's ambitions now on either of these questions so it would not be surprising to see the Powers still possessing extrality rights and concessions, shortly following a course similar to

their actions in respect to the tariff. It's a case of getting on the band-wagon and trying not to be the last one on!

THE BRITISH are to be congratulated on their foresight in being the first to grant formal recognition with appropriate ceremonies to the National Government. Whether the British were anxious to prove the falsity of the allegations from Tokyo pertaining to an Anglo-Japanese understanding on China questions is not known, but the facts stand that Britain has gained the merited prestige that goes with the granting of formal recognition. We speak feelingly on this matter because America was entitled to this honor and had it not been for the bungling of certain American diplomatic officials, the United States would have preceded the British by several weeks. It has long been known that Mr. Kellogg sent a message out here to be read on the occasion of America's formal recognition of the National Government, but this message is still locked up in some consular safe, apparently never to be read, the reason being due to red-tape and diplomatic bungling somewhere. On July 25 the American Minister at Peiping signed a tariff treaty with Mr. T. V. Soong who represented the National Government. Up to that date the United States had not recognized the Nanking Government and while the United States was the first country to grant tariff autonomy, this action was not taken to constitute full recognition. The recognition granted was understood to be *de facto* only. According to a discussion of this question which appeared in *The Nation* on Nov. 21, Mr. Kellogg interpreted the signing of the tariff treaty as being only a matter of "intent" in the direction of complete *de jure* recognnition. But two months later, or to be exact, on September 27, the State Department announced that its legal experts, after mature deliberation, had decided that the signature of the Tariff treaty on July 25 had in fact constituted complete *de jure* recognition as of that date and hence no further declaration would be necessary. The United States had in fact been recognizing the Chinese National Government fully two months before anybody, including the American diplomatic officials in China, knew anything about it. President Coolidge put the finishing touch to the question in his annual address to Congress on December 4 when he declared, *"The American Government has recognized the Chinese National Government and has encouraged its progress by negotiating a new treaty restoring China's complete tariff autonomy....."* What inspired Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister in Peiping to suddenly order the American Consulate in Nanking to be reopened without ceremonies on December 15, is not known, but the facts in the situation are that the American Consular officials are again on the job and America is now dealing with the Chinese Government directly, instead of by the round about route of Shanghai and Peiping. There are now four consulates functioning in the National Capital, Japan, Britain, Germany and the United States. Only the German representative is said to have diplomatic status, but it is reported that the Cuban Minister is shortly removing from Peiping to Nanking, hence it will not be long now until the Ministerial procession starts down the China coast! The American Consulate in Nanking was actually opened by Mr. C. J. Spiker, Consul, who was assisted by Mr. J. Hall Paxton, Vice-consul. But according to recent announcement Mr. Spiker has been transferred to Peiping where he will serve as Chinese Secretary attached to the Legation, while the post of Consul at Nanking will be filled by Mr. Ernest B. Price who has been previously stationed at Tsinan, Shantung

THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE SETTLEMENT

ULTIMATELY the Shanghai International Settlement will pass to complete Chinese control, the tenure of foreign control here being dependent upon circumstances more than anything else. By gradually withdrawing the foreign troops the Powers have said in effect that Shanghai must in future depend upon its own resources; which means in practical effect that the foreign administrations at Shanghai must work out some plan that will be satisfactory to the Chinese people as well as the Chinese National Government. The two nations primarily interested in the International Settlement are Great Britain and the United States due to the fact that these two nations have vested land rights. The Settlement was originally granted to the British, but later on the Chinese also granted the Americans settlement rights which were accepted but later were merged with the British into an "international" Settlement. The Japanese, despite their large number of residents and property-ownership were never granted settlement rights at Shanghai, hence they are not directly interested in the future status of the Settlement as are the British and Americans, While the French Concession is distinct from the Interna ional Settlement from the standpoint of administration, the future status of the International area is naturally affected by what takes place in the French Concession, because if the French should surrender control of their area it would naturally affect the International Settlement. Therefore, from the standpoint of vested treaty rights there are only three nations primarily interested in the future status of the foreign administered areas at Shanghai. Other nations such as the Germans, Russians, Japanese, Norwegians, and so on who have residential and property interests here are also interested in the future status of the foreign areas, but not so directly interested as are the British, French and Americans. Most foreigners who have property interests or large trading interests at Shanghai would like to see the foreign administrations extended into the future as far as possible, say ten or fifteen years. Many Chinese, who realize the vast problems already facing the National Government, would not like to see the problem further complicated by the addition of responsibilities connected with the administration of the large foreign interests at this city, at least not all at once. However, for political reasons all patriotic Chinese must be with their government on the question of abolishing the settlements. It has been shown frequently in the past that in times of political stress, all Chinese must side with their government or get out of the country, hence the foreigners cannot place much dependence upon the statements of certain Chinese such as the compradores that they would like to see the foreign tenure here extended indefinitely.

In view of what has taken place in the past ten years in respect to the Russian, Austrian, German and British concessions elsewhere in China it is entirely correct to say that the future tenure of the foreign administrations here depends more upon circumstances than anything else. A situation might develop any day which might make it advantageous for the American, British and French Governments to surrender their "rights" here at any time irrespective of the wishes of the local foreign residents of these three nationalities. The recent tariff and extraterritorial treaties undoubtedly indicate the prevailing trend. It therefore behooves the

foreigners in control at Shanghai to give serious concern to this question of the future status of the present foreign-administered areas. From this standpoint there are two logical methods of dealing with the situation: One is to let the situation stand as it is and gradually increase the Chinese participation in the local governments. A good start was made last year when both the International and French areas granted the Chinese a voice in the local administrations. Obviously this Chinese "voice" will have to be gradually increased otherwise the Chinese will quickly become impatient and demand everything. This means that those in control of the foreign areas must keep their ears to the ground in order not to be caught napping as they were in 1925 when it was shown that the foreign authorities here were as completely out of touch with what was going on in China as though they had been living on another planet. There is one other logical method of meeting the problem of the future status of the foreign settlements: that would be for either China or the three Powers intimately concerned—America, Britain and France to call a conference for the purpose of determining the future status of the Settlements. Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, recently stated that America was ready at any time to participate in a conference, properly constituted, for the purpose of determining the future status of Shanghai. What Mr. Hornbeck undoubtedly had in mind was for China, America, Britain and France to hold a conference on the question. In the long run this might be a better way out of the problem than by following the present plan of gradually increasing the Chinese participation in the local administrations, because it would offer opportunities for cooperation between China and the Powers that do not exist now. Another argument on the side of the conference plan is that it would undoubtedly result in the setting of a definite date for the relinquishment of foreign control, which would be advantageous from the standpoint of permitting readjustments. As the situation now stands the extent of foreign tenure is indefinite—which element is largely responsible for the present feeling of uncertainty and instability with consequent suspicions and antagonisms on both the foreign and Chinese sides.

THE PORTUGESE COMMUNITY AND OURSELVES

ON NOVEMBER 24 *The Review* published an article from a correspondent in Canton which dealt with the "Macao Question," otherwise the little Portugese Colony at the mouth of the Canton River opposite Hongkong. The correspondent who wrote the article was unusually well informed, hence the article was most interesting. In fact it apparently was too interesting for the Portugese communities at Canton, Hongkong, Macao, Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East, for up to the time of going to press practically all of these communities had held mass-meetings and passed resolutions condemning the article on Macao as "being full of inaccuracies." Since the article was mainly historical, we are at a loss to know wherein it was "inaccurate," but suspect that the chief cause of criticism had to do with a sentence which appeared in the opening paragraph which read as follows, "The Macao Question is at the present time just as important as any other question which the National Government is facing and striving to settle, and just because there is nothing else in Macao but *gambling, opium and prostitution* is no reason why anyone should minimize the importance of it." The italicized words, apparently, caused the trouble, but we do not see why they should have caused any particular indignation in the Portugese communities in the Far East because everybody in the Far East who knows anything about Macao, knows that our correspondent was correct in his statement. Macao, the first European colony on the China coast was once a city of great commercial importance as any student of China's early commercial contacts with the West realizes. For many years it served as headquarters for the early American traders who came out to China from the New England coast in the American "clippers," and readers of Mr. Samuel Eliot Morison's excellent Maritime History of Massachusetts will find frequent references to Macao. But for many generations Macao has declined, the trade all now being monopolised by the British Colony of Hongkong and by Canton. But Macao still leads in something—gambling, opium and prostitution—as practically every tourist to this part of the world realizes after he has paid a visit to the place and left his bank-roll at the fan-tan tables. It has only been a few years since the Macao Government discontinued the practice of publishing official advertisement in the China coast newspapers asking for bids for the sale of the annual opium monopoly, but while the official advertisements are no longer issued, the opium business still continues. As a matter of fact about all the vices which are officially barred from puritanical Hongkong and "squeezed" out of Canton by exorbitant taxation continue openly in Macao. Macao thus provides a convenient "oasis" for European residents of South China who make week-end trips to the city for gambling and other purposes and for rich Chinese from Canton who find opportunities in the little Portugese city for a quiet "smoke" of the forbidden juice of the poppy plant. Thus is Macao supported and there is no secret about it! much less cause for indignation on the part of the Portugese residents of the China coast because somebody has written about it. Recently the Chinese have been examining the Macao Question in a manner which betokens one thing—their intention to shortly take over the place. A few years ago a foreign newspaper correspondent in Peiping asked the Portugese Minister about the future status of Macao. The Minister quickly replied, "But the British will never permit the Chinese to take over Macao, because that would prove a dangerous precedent for Hongkong." It is known of course that Great Britain for many years has had a military alliance with Portugal, which probably has a clause regarding the mutual protection of Macao and Hongkong, but in view of Britain's present conciliatory policy toward China, it is extremely unlikly that Britain would lift a single finger if the Chinese should move to establish their jurisdiction over Macao. This, of course, is pure speculation, but there is no room for speculation regarding China's future plans in respect to Macao. Sooner or later the city and entire island will come under the rule of the Chinese Government. For those interested in the question, we refer our readers to the excellent article by Mr. Jose which appeared in our November 24 issue, the same article which stirred up the Portugese Communities.

MR. O'NEILL AND SHANGHAI'S SNOOPS AND GOSSIPS

NO ONE WOULD blame Mr. Eugene O'Neill, the famous American playwright, if he went straight away and wrote a play about Shang-

hai that would forever hold up this town to the ridicule of an intelligent world. Of course part of Mr. O'Neill's troubles in Shanghai were of his own making due to his attempt at concealing his identity. If he had written his name with a grand flourish on the hotel register, sent "canned" interviews to all the newspapers and delivered an address at the Rotary Club, few would have paid any particular attention to him, but when he attempted to conceal his identity, that naturally stirred up all of the "snoops and gossips" in our little village and they proceeded to make it so uncomfortable for him that he departed in high indignation, having first sent a letter to his physician in which he told Shanghai exactly what he thought of the place. "There are more snoops and gossips to the square inch in Shanghai than in a New England village of a thousand inhabitants," was his parting shot. He absolved the American newspaper correspondents from blame for he realized that they were only following the instructions of their home editors who had received a report that he was dangerously ill in a a local hospital. Of course we have no definite information regarding Mr. O'Neill's troubles but what we imagine happened was that somebody "tipped off" the local Police "intelligence" department that another radical American writer was in town. Since Mr. O'Neill was once classed as a "radical" writer, and owing to the fact that he arrived from the South, having thus passed through the British colonial outposts of Singapore and Hongkong, it is more than likely that the word was passed on and Mr. O'Neill and his party were subjected to the usual surveillance to which all American newspaper men and writers are subjected who visit this part of the world. The fact that Mr. O'Neill is probably the world's best known playwright would have no effect whatever upon the ignoramuses who draw salaries from the local police department for prying into other people's affairs and for spreading misinformation calculated to blacken the reputations and cast discredit upon honest journalists and writers who come to this part of the world in search of information.

To show what usually happens here, we will cite a recent example: A few months ago an American newspaperman arrived in Shanghai and obtained a position on a local paper. He was quite a young man, having only graduated from college a few years ago and having been employed previously in New York. He hadn't been in Shanghai very long before he had been thoroughly "investigated" by the local "C.I.D." and put down as a dangerous radical. And the report didn't stop there; it went further and actually said that he was using an assumed name, his real name being something else and that he was actually an ex-I.W.W. agitator and communist and that he was receiving pay from the Third International. It even wouldn't have been so serious if the report had stopped at this point, but the foregoing information, all false and highly libelous was "whispered" around Shanghai the obvious purpose being to blacken the man's reputation and discredit the paper with which he was connected. We could cite numerous examples similar to this which have occurred in recent years respecting American writers who have visited this city. If they happen to come from Europe by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Russia, they are immediately labeled as Bolsheviks and communists and reports are circulated to the effect that they are paid by the Third International for the purpose of conducting propaganda in China. It wouldn't be so serious if the "whispering" campaigns stopped in Shanghai, but they are passed out through numerous official channels and sometimes cause embarassment in unexpected places. There was one case of this kind last year. An American newspaperman who had previously been employed as an editorial writer with one of the leading American newspaper syndicates came to China and obtained a job on a Chinese-owned newspaper. Immediately he was placed under surveillance by the local British intelligence service which masquerades under the initials "C.I.D." and the most sensational reports circulated about him. These reports were sent out broadcast and later caused the man considerable trouble in obtaining a job in other Far Eastern cities. Finally he found out what had been done and went to the American authorities, explained the situation and had the false reports corrected. There was still another case which had to do with a wellknown English writer, Mr. Arthur Ransome. As soon as Shanghai found out that Mr. Ransome was writing articles not to the liking of the little clique of diehards here, the most sensational reports were circulated about him by the usual "whispering" route. "He has been in Russia; he has a Russian wife," said the Shanghai snoops and gossips, and from that point the story developed until he was actually alleged to be in the pay of the Third International and so on, the whole purpose being to discredit him and the paper with which he was connected.

Chinese officials are also subjected to these same indignities as the following example will show: Last year a certain Chinese came into prominence as an expectant Nationalist official. Immediately he was placed under surveillance by the "C. I. D." and the fact that he had previously assisted the Chinese Government in some negotiations with Russia, was used for the purpose of discrediting him. On the pretence of talking to him on some political question some of these so-called "detectives" obtained an interview through subterfuge and then proceeded to circulate through local official channels a most lurid and almost entirely faked report regarding the man's alleged views on political questions and coupled with it certain "proof" that he was obtaining funds from Russia for the purpose of "seditious" activities in Shanghai. Fortunately the allegations had no effect whatever upon the attitude of the Chinese authorities who knew the source from which the reports emanated, but it shows to what lengths this organization will go in attempting to discredit persons whom it wishes to discredit. And before leaving the subject, we will cite one further case. Last year two well-known Filipino politicians Messrs. Queson and Osmena, visited in Shanghai for a few days and while here were entertained at luncheon at the local Majestic Hotel. Two American newspaper correspondents were present. A few days after Queson and Osmena had departed, a highly sensational report was circulated about the luncheon at the Majestic Hotel, alleging that speeches had been delivered by everybody, including the American newspapermen, "denouncing the American Government." In this instance the "C. I. D." over-did its job because several American officials were also present at the luncheon and when the report reached their hands they immediately knew it was false and threw it in the waste-basket.

Sometime ago we referred to the exaggerated reports regarding Chinese political gatherings which appear in the local foreign press and which usually have their source in propaganda put out by the "C. I. D." For those who do not know what the initials " C. I. D." stand for, we will explain that they mean *Criminal Investigation Department* of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Although this department receives

its pay from local tax revenues collected from local tax-payers of all nationalities, including the Chinese, it actually serves as an unofficial branch of the British political intelligence and propaganda service and all of the reports dealing with political questions are sent through the usual routes back to the British colonial office. Another set is passed on to Hongkong, Singapore and India. This explains why so much attention is paid to American newspapermen or to any newspaperman who is likely to write something not to the liking of the local powers-that-be. Of course, this whole thing reacts to the detriment of legitimate foreign interests here as was pointed out last year by Dr. John C. Ferguson who explained in a public address how Shanghai had received a "bad press" all over the world. Newspapermen and writers generally know about this situation here; hence the attempts to discredit them and their writings are naturally reflected in what they write for newspapers and magazines abroad. This is an entirely human reaction and is entirely justified. It has been rumored recently that there is shortly to be an official investigation of the local police department. If this is true, there is hope that the investigators will go thoroughly into the "C. I. D." and once and for all put an end to its so-called "political" investigation and propaganda activities. The "C. I. D." as its name implies should be a purely police investigation service confined to matters pertaining to crime exclusively. If the British Government wishes to maintain a political intellegence and propaganda service in this part of the world, that's the business of the British Government but it should be financed by the British government and not by the Shanghai Municipal Council. There is no logical reason why the tax-payers of this International Settlement should be called upon to finance a "C. I. D." which is actually used for political propaganda purposes which are detrimental to the well-being of legitimate foreign and Chinese interests in this city.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AS DIPLOMATS

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appears an article entitled, "Journalistic Ethics" which is reproduced from *The China Critic*, a magazine issued by Chinese interests in Shanghai. We commend this article to our readers because it gives a little glimpse behind the curtain regarding the activities of *some* newspaper correspondents in China. The type of newspaper correspondent referred to in this article, the man who uses his position for the purpose of blackmailing Chinese officials, unfortunately *does exist* in China. True, he is in the minority, but he unfortunately has the effect of bringing all correspondents into disrepute. We have no information regarding the incident referred to in the article from *The China Critic*, but we do know of another case of a correspondent who managed to obtain a considerable income from Chinese Government sources by making certain officials of the Government believe that he was in a position to influence certain foreign diplomatic and consular officials. Men who are guilty of such tactics usually defeat their own ends in time because they are found out and discredited, but as stated previously, they manage to do a lot of damage while they are functioning. Fortunately in recent years the character of newspaper correspondents sent out to China has tremendously improved from the standpoint of education, technical and professional training and from the standpoint of ethics, but there is still room for improvement as the editor of *The Critic* has pointed out. Under modern conditions of news transmission the newspaper correspondent is becoming more and more of a diplomat. There is no question but what the newspaper correspondents in China, during the past two years, have exercised far more influence upon governmental policies than have all the foreign diplomatic officials put together. The newspaper correspondents were the first to tell the outside world the real facts about the Chinese National Revolution and they did it for weeks and months while the Peiping Diplomatic Corps was sending home dispatches telling of the "impregnability" of the so-called Northern war-lords. At the time of the Nanking incident in the spring of 1927 it was the dispatches of a few correspondents in Shanghai who blocked military intervention on the part of certain Powers when most of the diplomats and consular officials were howling for armed interference in the Chinese situation. The fact that the foreign powers held off and gave the Chinese Nationalists a chance is a tribute to the work of a few correspondents who were in actual touch with the situation and knew what was going on. Most of the foreign diplomats were either suffering from "shell-shock" or were so surrounded by such a fog of interventionist propaganda, that they had no more idea of what was actually transpiring in China than if they had been residing on the planet Mars. Newspaper correspondents do not all think alike and due to the conflicting political currents and difficulty of obtaining accurate information, they have a difficult time in getting at the truth, but even with these handicaps they do manage to keep their readers pretty well informed of what is going on. This naturally has its effect upon foreign governmental policy toward China; hence, as stated in the foregoing, the recent constructive developments in the diplomatic situation between China and the Powers constitutes a tribute to the work of the reputable newspaper correspondents in China. The fact that a few of the correspondents dishonor their profession and stoop to low tactics for purposes of private gain, should not obscure the fact that most of the foreign correspondents in China are high-minded reputable men who have just as high a regard for the ethics of their profession as has the reputable physician or surgeon! The fact that certain of the reputable correspondents are constantly being attacked by die-hard interests in China who want to maintain and perpetuate their selfish interests, constitutes a further tribute to the reputable correspondents who think more of the ethics of their profession than they do of the opportunities which are constantly being offered to make a "clean-up,"

NEW TARIFF APPLIES ON ALL GOODS AFTER FEB. 1

IT IS NOW definitely known that the schedule of duties recently promulgated by the Ministry of Finance will be collected on all goods arriving at any port in China on February 1 or later. With the going into effect of the new duties the present surtaxes on imports will not be collected. This decision on the part of the Chinese authorities will probably raise a considerable protest as it does not give time for the important supplying centers of the North of Europe and the east coast of the United States to bring in any cargo under the old rates between now and February 1. The decision to make the duties payable according to the date of arrival and not according to the date of shipment works, of course, to the distinct advantage of Japanese shippers, the more so as the attitude of Japan has so far

not been definitely determined. There is a bare possibility that some hitch may come in the negotiations between China and Japan that might delay the enforcement of the new tariff, but in the end Japan will of course have to fall in line with all the rest of the world and grant China her complete tariff autonomy. The Japanese are, as usual, jockeying for a special position and just as they tried to take advantage of the war in Europe to impose on China the notorious Twenty-one demands, which were aimed not so much at humiliating the Chinese as to steal a march on the rest of the world in its relations with China, and just as during the tariff conferences several years ago they were pulling the wires to get the products which Japan mostly supplies scheduled at preferential rates, so now the Japanese have been using their acquiesence to the new tariff as a lever to get a special position, not in regard to the tariff—as that has been entirely blocked by all the other powers insisting on the proviso in the treaties that they shall not pay any higher duties than any other country—but in regard to loans and other matters. Japan in these days, in its relations to China finds itself very much in the position of Mrs. Partington, the estimable lady of Sidmouth, whose battle with the Atlantic Ocean is so humorously recorded by Sydney Smith. There she stood with her mop and broom trying to push back the rising tide, but she was no match for the Atlantic Ocean. Neither is Japan in these days a match for the rising tide of Chinese nationalism, supported as it is at present by the entire Western world; and in the end Japan will give its consent to the new schedules with as much grace as she will be able to muster.

Japan's Action in Blockading International Trade

IT WAS INEVITABLE that Japan's action in blockading the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Tsinanfu should finally attract the attention of the other Powers. According to a *Reuter* report from London on Dec. 17 Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons stated that the British Government had made no official representations to the Japanese in reference to the detention of rolling stock belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Tsinan, the Capital of Shantung Province. But while stating that no official representations had been made he did let it be known that Great Britain has an interest in this question and said he was "sure that the Japanese did not desire to hamper international trade carried over this railway and that the rolling-stock would be put into circulation as soon as 'practical considerations' made this step possible." While the inquiry in the British House of Commons was the first official notice which has been taken of this question outside of China it has been known for sometime that other foreign interests have been seriously concerned at Japan's action not only in detaining rolling stock but also in blockading international trade by preventing the Chinese from resuming transportation on the (north and south) Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The Japanese Legation at Peiping attempted to side step this issue by issuing the usual "diplomatic" denial on December 19 to the effect that they were not detaining any rolling stock belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, but Mr. Sun Fo the National Minister of Railways gave the lie to the Japanese Legation's statement by issuing a signed report on December 21 which read as follows,

Tientsin-Pukow Rolling Stock

Concerning Reuter's report dated December 19, from Peiping, containing the statement from the spokesman of the Japanese Legation denying the charge that Japan is interning rolling stock from the Tsinpu Railway, or interfering in any way with the administration of the Railway, Minister Sun Fo of the Ministry of Railways issued the following signed statement to the press for publication:—

From the official report of the Tsinpu Railway to the Ministry dated December 4th, the following rolling stock was interned in Tsinanfu: 47 locomotives, 33 passenger cars and 458 goods wagons in the workshops; 4 locomotives, 9 service cars and 34 goods wagons in the Locomotive sheds; and 2 locomotives, 2 passenger cars and 54 goods wagons appropriated for use in the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

In the latest undermentioned report from the same Railway dated December 17th, the Japanese military authorities are taking a very firm attitude in stiffening their grasp on the same rolling stock. The report reads:

"I have the honor to submit herewith the report of our Locomotive Department, stating that on the following days, November 21st, 27th and 28th, and December 9th, the Chief of the Japanese Railway Regiment together with his soldiers, and the staff officers with the aids-de-camp of the Japanese Third Division, successively went to our Tsinan Locomotive Workshop to inspect and investigate carefully into the working conditions there, and demanded that they shall be informed of any new employees taken into work. They further inquired into the amount of rolling stock on hand and the size of the working personnel, complaining that the amount of work now going on is more than was provided in the Agreement for the Repair of the Yellow River Bridge. Subsequently they took a photo of one of the two repaired locomotives, and copied the numbers of the ten repaired goods wagons, intimating that they will conduct such inspection from time to time. While they went out, a few hundred Japanese artillery, cavalry and infantry were seen drilling outside the Workshop, some of the soldiers apparently rushing into the Workshop without permission; and at the same time, two Japanese aeroplanes circled over the Workshop for a long hour.

"Again, according to the report of the Chief Engineer of our Permanent-way-and-works Department, who attended a conference in the Japanese Head-quarters on December 5th, 1928, the following resolutions were said to have been reached: (1) That the telegram and telephone lines between Ku-shan and Loo-kow may be repaired, and that, in view of the shortage of running trains, the erection of railway signals may be temporarily dispensed with.

(2) That, to avoid misunderstanding, the Japanese authority shall be first notified of the arrival at Ku-shan of the wagons carrying materials for repairs before they shall be allowed to proceed to Tsinan. (3) That only two locomotivos and ten goods wagons may be repaired, with the exception of the making of materials necessary for the Yellow River Bridge in the Tsinan Workshop. (4) That, to avoid misunderstanding on the part of Japanese military authorities, they shall be first notified of any transportation of bridge ties from Tuh-chow to the Yellow River Bridge.

But in view of the denial given by the Japanese Legation, the Ministry of Railway shall issue an order to the Tsinan Railway immediately to take possession and make the best use of all the rolling stock held up in Tsinanfu and to resume train service up to the Yellow River Bridge at least before the completion of the repair of the same. In case of further obstacles put up by the Japanese for preventing the Railway from carrying out the above instruction, they must certainly bear the responsibility of the detention of the rolling stock and the interference of the working of the Railway.

MINISTER SUN FO OF RAILWAYS

Nanking, December 21st, 1928.

While the Tsinan incident of May 3 of this year is too well known to require re-telling, it has not been so well known that the Japanese have since that time, or for a period of practically seven months prevented the Chinese from resuming transportation on one of their chief railway lines, the Tientsin-Pukow railway which connects the Peiping-Tientsin area with the lower Yangtsze Valley. It is true that the Japanese

had nothing to do with the destruction of the Yellow River bridge near Tsinan, for that job was done by the retreating White Russian contingents connected with Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the ex-tupan of Shantung when he was driven out by the Nationalist troops last spring. But while the Japanese were not guilty of blowing up the Yellow River bridge, they have prevented the Chinese until quite recently from repairing the bridge and in addition have prevented the National Government from resuming transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway within the 20-mile military zone which the Japanese have established about the city of Tsinan. Their detention of rolling stock belonging to this railway is referred to in Mr. Sun Fo's statement printed in the foregoing. In view of the fact that other nations, particularly the United States and Great Britain have a considerable financial investment in the Tientsin Pukow Railway and its equipment, it would seem that the Chinese have excellent grounds for filing a heavy claim for damages against the Japanese for blockading this railway. The responsibility for this action rests with the Japanese military which has been acting with a high hand in Shantung since May 3. Several months ago when a party of newspapermen from Shanghai visited Tsinan, they inquired of Gen. Fukuda the Japanese military commander regarding the reopening of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and Gen. Fukuda's reply to this question was to slam his fist down on the table and declare that the Chinese would not be permitted to repair the Yellow River bridge or resume transportation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway until China had settled the Tsinan incident to Japan's complete satisfaction. In view of the fact that the Japanese Government has since given Gen. Fukuda a high decoration for his military actions at Tsinan, there can be no question of Japan's responsibility. It would therefore seem that China would be entirely justified in lodging a heavy claim for damages, and since American and British interests have also suffered, it is quite likely that the National Government would receive international approval for lodging such a claim.

High Municipal Officers Attend Russian Monarchist Memorial Meeting

An item in the "White" Russian paper in Shanghai, the *"Shanghai Zarya,"* reports the memorial meeting, held in the headquarters (municipally owned,) of the Russian paid unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, at 4 Amoy Road, by these Russian soldiers, with guests, of the death of the late Nicholas Romanoff, who had been for many years Czar of Russia, but who abdicated some months before his unfortunate demise. At this monarchist memorial meeting not only this Russian unit attended, but high officials of the S. M. C. in their official capacity, including A. D. Bell, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council.

The report in the *Zarya* of December 20 is as follows: At the Volunteers' Holiday.

Yesterday's holiday at the Volunteers went by in the most friendly and free atmosphere.

After the mass for the Emperor, which was attended by many outstanding representatives of the Russian colony and foreign Shanghai such as: Col. Orpen-Palmer, Commander of the S. V. C., Vice-President Bell of the Municipal Council, and many others,-lunch served, continuing until evening.

Among those who attended the affair were:

Commander of the Volunteer Corps, Col. Orpen-Palmer; Vice-President A. D. Bell of the Municipal Council; Adjutant Commander of the Corps Capt. Anglesey-Sandels; Lieut. Hughes; member of the Municipal Council B. P. Lambe; assistant to the Financial Department of the Municipal Council J. C. Laosto; chief inspector of the Finance Department J. B. Morcher; Secretary of the Municipality J. R. Jones; Major Varkey; Commander of the Portuguese Volunteer Company Capt. Leitao; Commander of the Scottish Guards Col. Warner, also Capt. Graham, Capt. Harvest, Lieuts. Bland and Asher; representative of the Suffolk regiment Col. Gardham, representative of the staff of the British army Major Caldecot. Acting Chief of the Municipal Police Capt. Martin, Assistants to the Chief of Police Mr. Becker and Mr. Hardbottle.

Of the representatives of the Russian colony there attended: Chairman of the Committee for the Defence of Rights and Interests N. A. Ivanoff, Chairman of the Emigrants' Committee V. F. Grosse, Editor-in-Chief of the *"Shanghai Zarya"* B. A. Suvorin and Editor L. V. Arnoldov, Chairman of the Union of Veterans of the Russian Army and Fleet Gen. K. F. Walter, Gen. M. I. Afanasiev, Hrn. L. A. Hafner, Gen. K. Lovtsov, Captain of Guards N. P. Bazhenov, Captain of Guards G. G. Siunerberg, Col. of Guards P. P. Unterberger, Commander of the Russian Volunteer Company Col. K. P. Savelov, Capt. A. A. Belakovitch, and many others.

National City Bank Clerk Receives Three Years Sentence

A sentence of three years imprisonment was imposed at the Provisional Court last week on a clerk who was formerly in the employ of the National City Bank of Shanghai, from whom he had embezzled about G$50,000. It was brought out in the course of the proceedings that the clerk's salary was the equivalent of about Gold $30. per month, and he sought leniency on the ground of the low salary he had been receiving, while at the same time being brought into contact with large sums of money.

Of the money stoten the police were able to recover only slightly over Mex. $2,000 and the accused man in admitting his shortness in the bank books stated that he had lost the greater part of the money in gambling and financing various business enterprises that had not turned out as expected.

Former District Attorney Husar Starts Serving Sentence

Word was received in Shanghai end of last week that Leonard G. Husar, former U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai, had surrendered himself at McNeill Island, Washington, December 18, to start serving the sentence of two years imposed on him by Judge Milton D. Purday in the U. S. Court for China last year. Husar had appealed to the Circuit Court in California and also tried to get the U. S. Supreme Court to review the case, but failed. The prosecution here and in the United States was conducted by the present District Attorney, Dr. George Sellett.

Filipino Golf Caddy Wins Open Golf Title at Manila

Larry Montes, former caddy on the links of the municipality of Manila (as reported by the Manila Bulletin) has abandoned that role to become the 1929 national open champion. This eighteen year old lad turned in a total score of 275 for 72 holes and in doing so is believed to have shattered all world records in open tournament play. For the last two years Montes had been known as the "Filipino menace" in open golf tournaments.

Chinese Decline Offer to Take Control of Peking Union Medical College

A recent *Ta Chung* news agency dispatch from Peiping states that an offer to turn over the control and management of the Peking Union Medical College which was founded by the American philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller, was recently declined by the Chinese authorities who are said to have frankly admitted that at present neither the Chinese Government nor any group of individuals is in a position to assume the additional responsibility of maintaining such an institution as the U. M. C.

New Roads, More Radio, and More Telephones in Anhwei

Five motor-roads in Anhwei namely, the Anking-Taihu, Anking-Hofei, Shanhsien-Hsucheng, Hsuancheng-Shunchi and Wuhu-Nanking Highways, are under construction and are to be completed within three months, according to a *Kuo Min* news agency message from Nanking. A radio station has already been erected in Anking and another one will shortly be constructed in Wuhu, in connection with long-distance telephones linking up the main districts which are now being installed.

Journalistic Ethics

From the "China Critic"

There are four kinds of journalists, honest ones, jingoists, tools, and those who consider themselves as merchandise. The last kind is common, the second and third kinds are probably just as numerous, and the first kind is a rarity though fortunately for the world it is existing. This may not be a correct categorization as a whole; but in China at present, the foreign correspondents answer exactly to this classification.

According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, one of the best known papers of the world, a foreign correspondent is "one of the factors in international affairs that may decide the issue of war and peace; a personage that has been defined as the living bridge between two civilizations." This short sentence sums up what a foreign correspondent should be; but let us follow the doings of some of the best known ones, stationed in our country:

It was in the anteroom of one of the pillars of the government, one of the ministers of State. A secretary has had an animated talk with a personnage with a prominent nose and fond of wild gesticulations. The minister was busy, but the caller "had met him two years ago." So a card, bearing the name of Soloman Maccabaeus, and with the word "confidential" written on it, was taken to the minister. As a result, the two were closeted for over half an hour. After this, Soloman made it a habit to call every day; and before a week was over, he took it that it was his privilege to go into the minister's office unannounced. No! he would not butt into the latter's business; his was a small matter, he could wait. Twenty minutes passed.

"May I use your telephone?"

"Surely."

The line was connected.

"Is this the.....Legation? I want to speak to the Minister." And later, "I am Maccabaeus. I am at so and so's office.....You can't hear me? I am sorry I cannot speak any louder. I am using His Excellency's telephone, and he is very much occupied just across the desk."

And so the stage was set. Somehow the Chinese official was led to think that he might make use of the man: and the foreign minister was induced to believe that the young correspondent must be in exceedingly good terms with the highest of Chinese officialdom. Events developed fast, and a few months later, we find Soloman addressing the same secretary who took in his card to the minister's room: Old boy, I cannot boost up the whole Chinese nation. Nobody would believe me if I do. All that I can do is to say something for your ministry.....In fact, I have documents in my possession to prove this against General A and that against Mr. B. Their revelation would cause the greatest scandal ever written up in China. I am refraining fron doing so because A and B are friends of your minister."

The Critic is glad to say that among the numerous foreign correspondents, with whom its board of editors may claim acquaintance, there are very few who answer to the description in the above paragraphs. Perhaps the average one is only bad as "Tasman Ile," a "former Shanghai journalist," who wrote "Shanghai Nights," in which he said You'll damn well soon know who I am if you don't get out of the way.....I'll have your rotten joint closed down in a week.....I'm a newspaperman if you want to know—from the press, two more words out of you and your dump gets so much limelight you'll lose your licence!"

So this is what a foreign correspondent in Shanghai unconsciously let out on the interesting topic of what he thinks of himself Conscious of the power of the pen, conscious that they can influence public opinion, and conscious that there is a demand for paid journalism by Chinese as well as foreign interest, the more unscrupulous of the foreign correspondents dedicate themselves to a financial cause stretching the meaning of actual news, telling the partial truth in a colorful manner, and indulging in propaganda work instead of disseminating information.

In journalism, there is a code of ethics just as in the case of the medical profession. But while medical practitioners find it to their own interests to adhere to the moral maxims attached to their profession, newspaper men have found out that "they can make more out of it," if they scatter to the winds whatever little scruples they have in them at the time when they begin their career. It is true that in Great Britain there is the *Manchester Guardian* in the United States there is *Christian Science Monitor*, which perhaps represent the acme of modern journalism. We do not care to pass judgment on the other papers of those countries. But when it comes to the majority of the foreign correspondents in China, some of them are just as yellow as the ex-Manchu throne.

We do not mean to indict the whole journalistic profession in China, The integrity of some of the men cannot be doubted. They are unpurchaseable. They possess a fair and open mind. They avoid the danger of going too far in their writings. They hold the confidences which they possess solely to themselves. They do not try to meddle with the politics of our country. They are not interested in anything, not even the commercial, financial or political activities of their own countries, excepting their own work.

But alas! how few are such men; and their voices never reach as far as those who are not as reliable, but who make it a point to blow their own trumpets.

Chinese Chambers of Commerce Issue Manifesto on "Unequal Treaties"

The following are extracts from a Manifesto recently issued by the Chinese National Associated Chambers of Commerce in connection with the abolition of the "unequal treaties," as recorded by the Kuo Wen News Agency.

"War may be considered the greatest curse of humanity, for when nations resort to war to settle their disputes the most brutal spectacles are to be witnessed, for thousands upon thousands of human beings are mowed down by modern weapons and city after city are devastated. This is the climax of forcible negotiation of unequal treaties by which stronger nations with ulterior motives and regardless of law and reason abuse their power and trample upon the weaker nations of the world.

"China's thirsty for peace has been proverbial, and history proves that China has never played the part of an aggressor in her dealings with friendly states. That the world at large is also sick of wars may be seen in the two memorable events for the uplift of the ideals of universal brotherhood and world peace, namely the Washington Conference which took place in 1922 and the Kellogg Pact for the outlawry of war concluded only recently.

"The basic factor of peace is simply justice. When justice prevails in society, occasions for discord disappear. When nations deal with one another in terms of justice, they will refrain from all belligerent actions. The overthrow of might is essential to the reign of true equality and real freedom. It is thus evident that international justice is the foremost requisite condition of international peace. And success in bringing about international peace is in turn dependent upon the abolition of all unequal treaties.

"It is no exaggeration to say that unequal treaties are enemies of humanity and provide the fuel for a great conflagration. Where injustice sets in, the desire for revenge is simultaneously kindled. Hence as long as the world is not rid of unequal treaties, it seeks in vain for a genuine regime of peace.

But they live in the constant fear of retaliation. Precautionary measures showing much skill were adopted but these proved futile and tended to precipitate warfare of a most disastrous nature. History is full of examples illustrating the pitiful fate of the aggressor.

"No man born into this world but is at once vested by Providence with certain inherent rights which no conspiracy could nullify. This is why aggressive nations invariably find themselves on the wrong side of the ledger, and end in defeat as a standing warning to their imitators. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic, was an early champion of the movement for the abolition of unequal treaties. He did not only have at heart the problem of ensuring for China a perpectual reign of peace but he was eager to see the whole human race enjoy the fruits of world peace. He did not plan either for one single epoch or for one single nation. It is gratifying to observe that many countries are now appreciative of the wisdom of this movement, and in regard to the unequal treaties concluded with China have signified their willingness to see such treaties replaced by new treaties. In this we observe the progress of mankind, the harbinger of a reign of universal justice whereby the foundation is securely laid for the perpectual peace of the world,

"Should there unfortunately occur certain cases in which nations blinded by passion for agression, and going counter to the trend of world public opinion and setting at nought reason and justice, seek to place obstacles in the path of the movement for the abolition of unequal treaties, we shall with a spirit undaunted struggle in great earnest to show our vigorous opposition against the policy of might, and we shall know no rest until we have reached our goal, the goal that is marked by the abolition of unequal treaties between nations, which by virtue of its far-reaching influence in putting an end to war, will inaugurate a new world epoch of peace when the canticle of unqualified tranquility will be sung from pole to pole.

Chinese Bolsheviks Make Big Claims At Pan-Pacific Conference

More details are now at hand of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference. The Secretariat of this body held its annual confab in Shanghai at the end of October in the strictest secrecy. Russia and America were represented by only one delegate each. China, Japan and the Philippines were the only countries with delegations of two authorized representatives each. Earl Browder, of the Trade Union Educational League of America, presided over the meeting.

The report from the representative of the Shanghai General Labor Union was of interest. It declared that the trade union movement had withstood all the efforts to destroy it, and that the hold of the Third International on the Shanghai labor unions had not been broken. "Though thousands of individuals have been destroyed, most of our "cells" (nuclei) survive . . . "

A complete report of the Pan Pacific Trade union conference held here in October, which seemed to have escaped the notice of the foreign and Chinese intelligence services has appeared in the Russian Press as well as the radical labor press in America and Europe.

The representative of the All-China Labor Federation, corroborating, said that what was true of Shanghai was the case of all China. "Persecutions have driven our movement underground. It is dormant. . . . As. . . . all social movements must pass through. . . .persecution in order to consolidate, this seems to be for the good of the movement in China."

The Japanese Boycott

A Japanese delegate raised the question of the anti-Japanese boycott in China. "Should the Chinese labor unions support the nationalistic directions of the Kuomintang or not? Nationalism always leads to chauvinism, and therefore I find that the anti-Japanese boycott is driving the trade unions into the nationalistic camp, Japanese as well as Chinese."

The chairman shut off discussion, declaring that the question was not on the agenda. The Japanese delegate rose up indignant, pointing out that it was a question of paramount importance, to which the chairman responded that it was of only temporary importance, and the Russian delegate (Briskin) said that by 1929 the boycott would be a forgotten thing of the past. . . . "Or there will be another world war," interjected the second Japanese delegate.

No action was taken on the matter.

A resolution, however, was adopted sending greetings to the Indian railway workers in their strike.

Moving To Vladivostok

It was decided that the next general congress of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference be held in Vladivostok on August 1, 1929, and a call was issued pointing out the growing war danger and the struggle against imperialism, and declaring that the forthcoming congress would probably be "the final opportunity for the Pacific trade unions to confer together and formulate their common program before the outbreak of war." International unity of all trade unions was called for, and in the same breath Mr. Suzuki, the veteran leader of Japanese moderate trade unionism, was bitterly attacked as an "agent of Japanese Imperialism."

A common program with regard to immigration and emigration in the Pacific was also proposed, as well as a "program of action" with regard to specific labor demands (wages, hours of labor, unemployment, social legislation, regulation of woman and child labor, etc.), and immediate tasks in China, Japan, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Korea, etc.

Coolies for Spanish Colonies Detained at Tsingtao

Latest advices from Tsingtao are to the effect that the several hundred coolies which were recently recruited at Tsingtao by the Spanish Colonial Office for contract work in the Spanish West African island of Fernando Po are still cooped up in barracks near Tsingtao, and have not proceeded on their journey as had been previously reported. The National authorities have at Nanking lodged vigorous protests against the recruiting of these coolies although the Governor at Tsingtao approves of the scheme. Owing to the fact that the coolies had expected to be in warmer climes by this time they are stated to be suffering considerably from the cold, owing to not being properly clothed. No adequate preparations had been made for their protection in cold weather; they had to dispense with everything of their own as soon as they had been accepted into the barracks.

Japanese Boycott in South China in Full Force

(From a Correspondent)

The Japanese trade with South China has been so badly affected by the boycott of Japanese goods in force in Kwangtung and Fukien that business in such items as piece goods, paper, marine products, canned goods, enamelled ware, etc. is at a standstill. Even in Hongkong where the British authorities make it a point to prohibit anti-Japanese demonstrations or propaganda against Japanese goods, the Japanese traders are finding it impossible to get rid of their stocks.

In Canton and Swatow, many Japanese traders are half making up their minds to return to Japan, despairing of an early solution of Sino-Japanese problems as a result of the Tanaka Government refusing to follow the policy of reconciliation so much advocated by Japanese business interests and publicists. The anti-Japanese boycott instead of diminishing with the progress of time is increasing in intensity and it is now almost impossible for Japanese goods to exchange hands surreptitiously.

In Fukien, according to reports received from Foochow, the Japanese merchants are as badly hit as their compatriots in Kwangtung. One lot after another of Japanese goods has been seized of late and trade between the Japanese and Chinese is at a standstill.

Japanese ships solely engaged in the coastwise trade are being gradually withdrawn, only such lines as are subsidized by the Japanese Government being able to carry on albeit at a tremendous loss.

Japanese coasters in normal times do a good trade in the carrying of passengers but now-a-days hardly anyone is travelling in Japanese vessels between Chinese ports.

As a result of all this, Chinese and British vessels as well as steamers operated under the Dutch and Scandinavian flags are reaping the cream of the business.

The comments of Japanese traders in respect of their Government's China policy are hardly complimentary these days and it is a well-known fact that the Opposition leaders in Japan are being urged to hurry the collapse of the Tanaka Ministry.

Swatow, December 13, 1928.

W. M. Peach Returns From Mukden

The American Pressed Steel Car Company's special representative in the Far East, W. M. Peach, recently returned from a several months' stay in Manchuria, where he has been investigating the condition of the railways with a view to determining the probable needs in equipment for rehabilitating the rolling stock and further modernization of the present and projected lines of the three Eastern Provinces.

Mr. Peach declared that the plans of the railway officials were still uncertain and that he was not prepared to make any statements as to their activities within the next few months. It is known however, that a number of bids have been tendered for the supply of locomotives and cars for the new Heilung-Mukden Line and also for equipment to be used by the Peking-Mukden Railway. It still appears to be a moot question as to whether the Nanking officials or those of the Chang Hsu-liang government are to control these lines. The Ministry of Communications of the latter is functioning independent of Sun Fo at present.

Accompanying Mr. Peach on his visit to Manchuria was William Hoskins, who also represented the American Pressed Steel Car Company. It is understood that the latter arranged an important negotiation with officials of certain railways while in Mukden.

Telegraph and Telephone Services in China to be Greatly Extended

A project for installing a long-distance telephone system throughout the country has been formulated by Chwang Chi-huan, Director of the Telegraph Administration Department of the Ministry of Communications. The plan provides for the installation of 10,000 automatic telephones and 5000 miles of long-distance telephone wires each year for the next seven years until the entire system is completed.

It is also announced that a network of telegraph lines connecting various important centers will soon be installed by the Ministry of Communications. To facilitate the construction, the country will be divided into ten districts each under a director.

British Minister Presents Credentials at Nanking

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, presented his credentials at Nanking Thursday morning, December 20, to General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council, to the accompaniment of a salute of 21 guns from the British warship lying in the Yangstze opposite the city, which was followed by a salute of 21 guns from the Chinese flagship of Admiral S.K. Chen, which had proceeded specially to Nanking for the occasion. The ceremony of firing the guns implies mutual recognition of each nation's flag.

The new commercial treaty between Britain and China was signed at 1.15 a.m. December 20 and eight hours later the British Minister was on his way to the headquarters of the National government to call officially upon General Chiang Kai-shek. The British Minister was accompanied by Y. L. Tong (Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs), Sir Miles Lampson's staff and two naval officers. A special guard of honor escorted the party. From the British Consulate to the headquarters of the Nationalist Government, a distance of three miles, the whole road was lined on both sides with troops of soldiers and police standing at attention at intervals of a few paces. Upon arrival, the band of the State Council played the British National Anthem as Sir Miles entered the building.

President Chiang was attended by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who formally introduced Sir Miles Lampson as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Sir Miles Lampson, after the formal greetings were over, then presented his letters of credence and delivered his speech, which was also read in Chinese by Thomas King, chief of the social department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Chiang Kai-shek delivered his reply in Chinese, which was translated into English by Tyau Min-chien.

Hu Han-ming (President of the Legislative Yuan), Sun Fo, (Minister of Railways), Tsai Yuan-pei (President of the Control Yuan), Tai Chi-tao (President of the Examination Yuan), General Ho Cheng-chun (Chief Military Counsellor of the National Government) and Liu Chi-wen (Mayor of Nanking) were present.

Dr. C. T. Wang later entertained the British Minister at lunch, following which the latter proceed across the river to Pukow, on his way back to Peiping. While Sir Miles was crossing the river Admiral Chen's flagship fired a salute of 17 guns for the Minister, after which the British warship replied with an equal salute for the Chinese Admiral.

The following is the text of the speeches exchanged between Sir Miles Lampson and General Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the signing of the tariff treaty.

SPEECH BY BRITISH MINISTER

"I have the honor, by command of the King, my August Sovereign, to present to your Excellency the letters announcing my predecessor's recall and my appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

"In doing so, I seize the opportunity to assure your Excellency of my Sovereign's sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of China, and to convey to your Excellency on His Majesty's behalf an expression of his esteem and regard. It is a source of lively satisfaction to me to have been enabled to deliver this message and it will be my untiring endeavor to maintain and promote in collaboration with your excellency's government, the closest and most friendly relations between our two countries."

SPEECH BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK

"It gives me great pleasure to receive the Letters which you have just presented, by command of your August Sovereign, announcing the recal of your predecessor and the appointment of your Excellency as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China. I am very grateful for the assurance which you have conveyed, of the very friendly sentiments entertained by your August Sovereign towards the Republic of China and myself.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to request your Excellency to transmit to your August Sovereign, on behalf of the People of China and myself, our sincere wishes for the speedy recovery of His Majety's health and the welfare and prosperity of your Honorable Country.

"Your Excellency having signed, in Nanking, a new tariff treaty between China and Great Britain, I feel all the more confident that our commercial intercourse will be further developed, and that our friendly relations will be increasingly strengthened. I am happy to assure you that the National Government of the Republic of China will extend to your Excellency every courtesy so as to enable the friendship between our two countries to be further consolidated."

The "Kiangan" Opium Incident

So far the Nanking government has not fixed the responsibility for the incident which occurred last month in connection with a large quantity of opium which was landed from the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangan*, at a wharf in the Chinese city of Shanghai. The incident came prominently into the day's news due to the fact that a dispute arose between detectives belonging to the Bureau of Public Safety of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and soldiers belonging to the Defense Commissioner's Army. The opium was being conveyed along the streets, apparently by soldiers belonging to the Defense Commissioner's Army and when detectives tried to interfere with the transport, the soldiers promptly took the detectives into custody. Ever since that time there have been charges and counter-charges concerning who was responsible for the smuggling of the opium, and the nearest to getting at the truth of the matter is that in the course of a long report issued recently by the committee of investigators, headed by Chang Chih-kiang, chairman of the National Opium Suppression Commission, is that they found that the "steps taken by Fu Shu-shien, the chief military detective, were inadequate because instead of arresting the real opium smugglers, he arrested a police officer who was in the performance of his duty," and "we find that the real smugglers in the case were a third party."

The investigating committee also criticized the action of Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety, "in that he made allegations to the effect that the military protected the opium and the opium smugglers when he had no evidence to support his charges."

One of the results of the scandal has been that there have been a number of resignations, among them Chang Ting-fan, the mayor of Greater Shanghai, and, pending a decision as to whether his resignation is to be accepted by the Government, the position of Mayor is being filled by Chow Yung-nien, Secretary of the Municipality. Chiang Chih-kiang, chairman of the Opium Suppression Commission, in order to show his displeasure at the dilatoriness displayed in fixing the responsibility for the incident, also resigned, but the Government has refused to accept his resignation.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chairman of the Judicial Yuan, has declared that the State Council will sift the case thoroughly and not let the matter drop. Dr. Wang said that the Kiangning District Court had been instructed to conduct the trial of the detectives of the Intelligence Corps of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Headquarters who are suspected of conniving at the attempt to smuggle the shipment of opium. Other members of the military at Lunghua Headquarters, who are suspected of being implicated in the matter, have been summoned to Nanking for trial.

Important Police Administration Measures Adopted at Nanking

Important resolutions in connection with police work were passed at the fourth session of the First Internal Affairs Conference of the five South-eastern provinces held at Nanking December 23.

Among the resolutions adopted was that the Central Government should establish a Central Police Officers' Training Institute for the training of police officers as well as a Police Training Institute for the training of a competent police force and in addition each of the various provincial governments is also to establish a Police Officers' Training Institute.

Another resolution provided for the reform of the Water Police. The Ministry of Interior was asked to order the provincial governments of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Fukien and Kiangsi to submit reports on the present situation of the water police.

Other resolutions provide for the furnishing of arms to the police in order to suppress banditry and communistic activities, and the establishing of vocational training institutes for the accommodation of the homeless and vagrants.

Training to be Provided for Expectant Magistrates

At the same session various proposals, recommending organization of special institutes for the training of expectant magistrates and other staff members of the district government—which had been referred to the Investigation Committee on the Organization of district governments—were adopted after a brief discussion and will be recommended to the State Council for enforcement.

A general petition suggesting that the State Council should severally instruct the Civil Affairs Department of the various Provincial Governments to formulate regulations for the proper training of all staff members for district magistracies, was also prepared for presentation to the Central Authorities.

Dramas of Chinese Life Written by Peiping Professor

A Peking correspondent recently sent to the *Manchester Guardian* details of the earnest attempt which is being made to offset the distorted impressions of China current in the Western world by presenting "a real picture of the Chinese as they are, and not as they are supposed to be" by a London-educated Chinese, Professor J. Wong-Quincey, who is head of the department of Western languages and literature at Tsing Hua College, an institution founded in Peiping in 1911 as the result of the United States Government's action in giving back to China part of its share of the Boxer Indemnity. Professor Wong-Quincey, who writes his plays in English, is the author of several dramas dealing with contemporary Chinese Life. He recently put the finishing touches to a new comedy in three acts entitled "She Stoops to Compromise," which is described as a bitter satire on university politics in China. One of his best known pieces, an historical tragedy dealing with the stirring times which followed Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to restore the monarchy, was produced in America on the recommendation of Professor George Baker, director of the department of the drama at Yale, under whom Professor Wong-Quincey studied for a year while on furlough from his post in China.

"In applying Western dramatic technique to the writing of plays dealing with Chinese life I have set before myself a twofold aim (Professor Wong-Quincey told an interviewer). First, I desire on a modest scale to pave the way for the creation of a modern Chinese drama. Secondly, by writing in English I wish to present to the West a real picture of Chinese as they are, and not as they are supposed to be. I am not a propagandist; no true artist can be that. I believe that, like other peoples, the Chinese have vices as well as virtues; and the virtues predominate, otherwise the Chinese could not have survived as a nation. I am not afraid of advertising the weaknesses of the Chinese character or the abuses of Chinese life. What I desire is only to present a true picture of the Chinese with such slight modifications as will make them inteligible tc Western audiences."

Dog Racing Here Profitable, but Dying in England

A recent report of the Greyhound Racing Association (China), which about a year ago opened the first greyhound racing track in Shanghai, shows a profit for the year of almost one quarter million Mexican dollars. This is evidence of the "high esteem" in which greyhound racing is held in Shanghai, and it must be remembered that the above Association is but one of several such institutions in Shanghai.

As against the above dog-racing in England is dying, according to an article in the *Manchester Guardian* of November 30, where it is recorded that the Home Secretary had sent the following letter to Mr. John Buchan, M.P., about the Dog Racing Bill:—

"My dear Buchan.—I have been carefully considering the position in regard to greyhound racing in view of the deputation which you brought to see me of some of our colleagues in Parliament, and also in view of the Prime Minister's definite statement, in reply to a question by yourself, that there is no possibility of finding time for a contentious bill during the present session. I have made careful inquiries from the Metropolitan Police, and I find that there has been a very marked decrease in the attendances at greyhound racing. As you are aware from the public press there has been a marked fall in the value of the shares of most of the companies.

"I always took the view that the sport would not be a very lasting one, and I still hold that opinion. In fact, I think that if you and your friends will let the matter stand for the moment you may find that by next year the sport will be almost at an end. At all events I am satisfied that there is no probability of its increase. If, on the other hand, you should still feel that real harm is being done to the community by greyhound racing you could bring a new bill in as soon as the new Parliament meets, and while it is not possible for me to pledge a new Government I can only say that so far as I am concerned I should do my utmost to obtain time for its discussion in the House.—Yours sincerely, W. Joynson-Hicks.'

U. S. Marines Give Christmas Dinner to Destitute Russian Children

Officers and men of the 4th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps were at home on Christmas Day at the barracks on Avenue Foch, French Concession, Shanghai, to more than 125 destitute Russian children, all of whom were treated to a turkey dinner. Lieut.-Col. Kilgore superintended the function, assisted by Major Miller, in command of the 3rd Batt.

The New Sino-British Commercial Treaty

The text of the new Commercial Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on December 20 was issued Thursday afternoon, Debember 28. By its terms, existing commercial treaties are abrogated and China's right to Tariff Autonomy is recognized. The "most favored nation" claues, is included, as in the other treaties and is made applicable not only to goods but to persons. An undertaking is given by China that the new rates to be introduced on February 1 shall remain in force for at least a year.

China gives an undertaking to abolish all dues other than those agreed upon in this treaty as soon as possible. The provisions of this treaty are accepted as much on behalf of the Dominions and Crown Colonies as on that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Holidays Announced for 1929

The American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, announces the following holidays for 1929:

2 days New Year	Tues. Wed.	Jan. 1, 2.
4 days China New Year	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur.	Feb. 11, 12 13, 14,
*1 day *Washington's Birthday*	Friday	Feb. 22.
3 days Easter	Fri. Sat. Mon.	Mar. 29, 30 Apr. 1.
1 day Whit-Monday	Monday	May 20.
*1 day *Memorial Day*	Thursday	May 30.
1 day Dragon Boat Festival	Tuesday	June 11.
2 days Summer Holiday	Mon. Tues.	July 1, 2,
*1 day *Independence Day*	Thursday	July 4.
1 day Bank Holiday	Monday	Aug. 5.
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival	Tuesday	Sept. 17.
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic	Thursday	Oct. 10.
*1 day *Thanksgiving Day*	Thursday	Nov. 28.
2 days Christmas	Wed. Thur.	Dec. 25, 26.

* Indicates American Holidays, which Americans may wish to observe. All others are the same as adopted by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Ministers' Train Held Up Because General Wanted Locomotive

According to a *Reuter* telegram from Peiping, December 24, the train on which the British, Dutch, and Portuguese Ministers were returning to the north from Nanking and also the Nationalist officials who were proceeding to Peiping to arrange for the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to be removed to Nanking, was delayed by an untoward incident.

When they arrived at Chengchow they learned that a Chinese general, believed to be Gen. Hu Sung-teh, garrison commander at Hankow, had demanded the express locomotive which was waiting to pull the Ministers' train on the last stage of its journey. He wanted it to pull his own train to Hankow.

The railway authorities refused his demand, keeping the engine for the Peiping train. Thereupon the soldiers of General Hu beat the station-master and the driver of the engine and seized it.

Consequently the Ministers had to wait in the bitter cold for between five and six hours while another locomotive was obtained to pull their train to Peiping, where they arrived at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

National Government Gives Famine Relief Commission Free Hand

A delegation of the China International Famine Relief Commission executives who recently returned to Peiping after a visit to Nanking to confer with various heads of the National government reported that the fullest co-operation of the Government is offered and pledged in the present organized effort to stem the increasing famine conditions in North China and not the least intimation or suggestion was heard that the government or any officials would attempt to control the organization dispensing the money or to dictate how the funds shall be used.

Suicide at the Navy Y. M. C. A.

Arthur V. Ward, an unemployed accountant who had recently arrived here from Hongkong and taken quarters at the Navy Y. M. C. A. in Szechuen road, committed suicide early yesterday (December 28) morning, by swallowing cyanide of potassium. He left a note stating that he had committed the deed because he could not find a situation. He was a middle aged man of English nationality.

Minister Kung Speaks on Industrial Exposition

The following is the text of an address delivered by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, through the Central Wireless Broadcasting Station, at Nanking Thursday afternoon, December 20, at four o'clock.

"The National Domestic Industrial Exposition which has been conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor marks the first step taken by the National Government since the reunification of the country to give a new impetus to domestic industrial enterprises. Such an exposition directly benefits the people of China, but by a closer analysis of the case it will be found that the undertaking is a real contribution to the welfare, of the human race. In his "Outline of National Reconstruction" our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, said, "The development of the natural resources of China has become a problem of paramount importance to the human race; it is no longer a problem affecting the interests of the Chinese people only." From this it will be seen that any enterprise calculated to develop China industrially is a forward-looking measure that is calculated to develop the natural resources of China. In an international sense the whole question is related to the great task of solving the problem of the people of the world. I feel, therefore, justified to say that the National Domestic Industrial Exposition created under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, now in full swing at Shanghai, is an undertaking conducive both to the promotion of China's industries on the one hand and on the other to the solution of the problem of the economic welfare of the human race.

In the spring of this year when the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was held, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor was created in accordance with the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction" handed down to us by our late leader, and I was appointed head of that ministry. On assumption of office I had the gratification of witnessing the speedy progress of the Northern Punitive Expedition which hastened the end of the military phase of the revolution and inaugurated the reconstructive period of the revolution. I then realised that the succes of this second phase of the revolution is largely an economic issue. It is obvious that the economic reconstruction of the country is a problem which cannot be solved without concrete steps being taken for the promotion of domestic industries. One of the outstanding aspects of the world situation today is that most of the countries of the world are struggling for economic rehabilitation and China is no exception.

China's General Resources

"But in the case of China she is blessed with a very thick population and the wealth of her natural resources knows no bounds. The natural consequence, therefore, of her industries being developed on an elaborate scale is bound to tell in the solution of the world's economic problems, Accordingly in the manifesto issued on the occasion of my assumption of office I emphasised on the importance of organising an exposition of our domestic products. I referred to the necessity of establishing a commercial museum, and I further recommended the opening of an elaborate exposition in which the world's commercial and industrial achievements will be given due prominence for the sake of commemorating the foundation of our Republic. That appeal of mine, I felt, did not fail to evoke a sumpathetic response at home and abroad.

"The preparatory period during which arrangements were made for the organisation of the National Domestic Industrial Exposition covered only three months during which time we have experienced great difficulties in our undertaking because the country had just gone through the military phase of the revolution, the nation's finances were absolutely inadequate to meet its needs, and our system of communication was far from being sufficient to meet the needs of such an immense population as ours. But promptly on the 1st of November last the exposition was formally opened. Exhibits came from all parts of our Republic. The participating provinces were not only confined to the eighteen provinces, the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Special Districts of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol; distant regions such as Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Thibet were all represented in the exposition having their products brought in time for the grand display."

Great Crowds Present

On the day of inauguration several ten-thousands of persons came to see the exhibits, and among the keen visitors we had General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the State Council and members of the Central Supervisory Committee such as Mr. Wu Chih-hui and Dr. Tsai Tuan-pei. They favoured us with instructive speeches which showed that they were deeply interested in the enterprise. Their words aroused in the minds of the people a deep interest in the National Domestic Industrial Exhibition movement. With such gratifying results achieved we must give credit where credit is due, and we must express our thanks to the preparatory committee for their energetic efforts. We must also place on record our appreciation towards the various provincial and municipal governments, the various Chambers of Commerce and the various other bodies, and last, but not the least, the numerous merchants: nay, all of them have manifested great enthusiasm in ensuring the success of the exposition. When the people of the country were given such a proof of national coordination, it is may duty on this occasion to declare my immense gratitude for all that has been done for such a good cause.

Interest in the exposition has been so widely expressed that we have received applications from various places such as Hankow, Chekiang Honan, Hopei and Kwangtung for the holding of similar exposition in these respective areas. I have also been requested to make use of the opportunities presented by the celebration of the Carnival in Manila on the 26th of January next year as an occasion for bringing China's industries again to the front. I have also been asked to attend the exposition personally. All these instances are signs that the present exposition has done much to arouse a nation wide interest in the national movement that is on foot for the maintenance and expansion of our home industries. But what has been done is only the first step of a big movement. We are paving the ground for international cooperation on a large scale so that by the advancement of the world's economic interests in a large way we shall attain the goal pointed out to us by our late leader, namely: that the world should be treated as one human family where the interests of the Chinese and foreigners are placed on an equal footing of reciprocity. Accordingly a memorandum which I submitted and which was approved provides for the holding of an exposition to commemorate the foundation of the Chinese Republic in the year 1931. The coming exposition will have a two-fold meaning: in the first place it will serve to commemorate the foundation of our Republic, and in the second place will offer a new impetus to plans of intensive international cooperation for the purpose of developing the world's industries and commerce.

Having explained the creative circumstances for holding this National Domestic Industrial Exposition I should like now to summarise the three main objects which this undertaking is intended to serve, namely:

Incentive to Economic Cooperation

The first object is to offer a new incentive to international economic co-operation. Material civilisation depends for its success on the advancement of the interests of the community, and this end is best served by the people of the world joining together in a world team. Our late leader had this principle in view when he advocated that the foreign countries should co-operate with China for the development of our industries. It is, therefore, evident that the present exposition bears the stamp of the express approval of our late leader. We hope on the one hand we shall succeed in bringing about a sense of awakening among our own people and lead them to realise that the success of all industrial enterprises lies in making continuous efforts to improve the quality and quantity of our domestic products so that the best interests of both manufactures and consumers will equally be served. We likewise hope that in consequence of this exposition we shall provide material for serious reflection on the part of the world's manufacturers and consumers and promote a better comprehension of the fact that the great opportunities offered by the Chinese market for the consumption of foreign goods lie in a new order of international economic co-operation whereby China's sufferings on account of the economic oppression of foreign countries will be completely eliminated. The cardinal factor of this new order lies in finding an all-round solution for the problem of economic democracy in favour of the Chinese people.

Sino-Foreign Commercial Development

"The second object which the exposition seeks to accomplish is to promote Sino-foreign commercial advancement. With the geographical dimensions of China which is a continent in itself and with the Chinese people constituting a quarter of the human race, it is the duty of our country to utilise its natural and intellectual resources to the utmost for the sake of promoting the progress of our country and at the same time for the sake of furthering the welfare of the whole human family. The exposition that is now in full swing in Shanghai is intended primarily to drive home this ideal, but it will do more; it will also mean much to the progress of international trade and industries. When China's trade and industries make steady progress, the material resources of the people will increase, and the buying power of every Chinese will also correspondingly increase. This means China will offer a very extensive market for the consumption of foreign merchandise,

It is with this aim in view that we are planning an exposition that is international in character; such an exposition will afford opportunities for assembling the world's products. A new field will be offered for a comparative study of foreign products, which will mean much to international co-operation. It is my belief that the present exposition which immediately leads to the holding of the international exposition in 1931 should prove a powerful factor for the development of national and international trade.

"The third object which the exposition seeks to accomplish is to provide a medium for constructive planning along channels that will promote harmony and understanding between capital and labor, the one co-operating with the other. Ever since the conclusion of the World War there has been unemployment on a large scale, and labor unrest has been an outstanding feature of the international outlook. Even now there does not exist a happy solution of this knotty problem. In China, too, there has been labor agitation in recent years. China with a dense population is, indeed, facing the problem of world significance. China with her industrial backwardness cannot succeed in solving the problems of the amelioration of labor conditions unless first of all she succeeds in producing on a large scale. The fact, however, remains that as long as China's labor conditions do not improve, the labor problem or the world as a whole, no matter how much progress has been made cannot be considered as having been solved in all its aspects.

"In conclusion, the movement to promote domestic products in China so as to develop her natural resources will lead to far-reaching consequences tending to the relief of the world's economic sufferings and the removal of the evils of commercial profiteering. It is in this way that the brotherhood of mankind and the peace among nations will be safeguarded in perpetuity. Herein lies triumph of economic democracy taught by our late leader. Herein lies the *raison d'etre* of the National Domestic Industrial Expansion inaugurated by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Herein lies the principal incentive to our making further efforts on a more elaborate scale to hold in the near future an international exposition in our country for the purpose of commemorating the foundation of our Republic."

Lancashire Mill Girl Studying Conditions in Chinese Mills

Miss Ivy Isherwood, an Englishwoman from Lancashire, is now in Shanghai, having been brought out here by the China Institute for Technical Training. Miss Isherwood was engaged in England a couple of months ago by parties connected with the Chinese Government, and was brought out to China on a long-term contract.

Miss Isherwood is an experienced textile worker, having worked in Lancashire mills for many years, incidentally having been a member of the textile union there. It is expected that her technical knowledge and experience will be of great value in the improving of methods of handling women workers in Chinese mills, as well as the general increase of efficiency in such establishments. In addition to raising the general level of production, Miss Isherwood may also make suggestions for social work, and for better treatment of women—as well as children—in the mills.

In view of the limited time she has been here, Miss Isherwood is reticent about making any definite statements on her impressions of conditions in Shanghai. So far she has been looking over the field acquainting herself with the general situation.

November Exports from Shanghai to U. S. A. Below Average

The report of exports from Shanghai to the United States covering the month of November, issued by the U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai, shows that the total for the month was only Gold $2,939,991, which is a considerable drop from the yearly monthly average. The total exports from Shanghai for the first eleven months of the year to America amounted to $38,129,205. Egg products and sausage casings were at a very low ebb, and had it not been for exceptional shipments of dry albumen and frozen yolk the showing would have been even worse. The total of the items under "Edible animal products" came to only $147,282. The shipments of hides and furs were inconsequential. Bristles, however, showed up well with $11,126. Green tea totalled $212,909, which is considerably above the yearly average. Silk products for the month totalled $2,090,521 the total for eleven months being $22,690,453. All above figures are U. S. gold.

Extraterritoriality

(From the Canton Gazette)

The latest *Reuter* messages received in South China concerning international affairs, include two items having a direct as well as an indirect bearing upon the question of extraterritoriality, and are, consequently, of great general interest or should be. The first one tells us that Belgium and China have just concluded a treaty, the provisions of which include the abolition of extraterritorial rights of Belgian subjects in China. The other item is in connection with the methods employed by the Portuguese authorities in Africa in the arrest and imprisonment of a British subject named Brewer whose plight has been receiving rather belated attention in London.

In addition to the abolition of extraterritoriality for Belgian subjects in China, the Sino-Belgian treaty recognises the complete tariff autonomy of China but with the most favored nation proviso, whereas the annexes to the treaty declare that China will promulgate the civil and commercial codes of the Republic before January 1st, 1930, and that, from the date of the abolition of extraterritoriality, Belgian subjects shall be allowed "to live, and acquire property in any part of China." As we are dealing with the question of extraterritoriality in this essay, we should say that this last mentioned privilege is most noteworthy indeed.

Hitherto, foreigners have not been permitted to own property in the interior and have found their movements restrained by Chinese authorities as one of the results of unequal treaties. Now, however, the position has been radically altered, and we say that the privilege of being allowed to live, trade and acquire property in any part of the country is one that more than compensates for the abolition of extraterritorial rights. Apart from this, however, Belgian subjects need not fear that the Chinese judiciary will not give them a fair and impartial hearing as occasion arises.

In recent years, propagandists have played havoc with the prestige of the Chinese judiciary by making capital out of isolated instances of inefficiency on the part of Chinese Courts, and it is consequently absolutely necessary for the National Government to encourage the earliest possible adoption of the most desirable modern methods by the judiciary of the Republic. Incompetent judges should be removed as speedily as possible, to make way for competent ones, and in cases where foreigners are involved every facility should be accorded them, from the employment of competent interpreters to the allotment of special judges who have had contact with foreigners and foreign methods.

The propagandists have very conveniently refrained from mentioning the fact that when extraterritorial rights held by foreigners in Japan were abolished some years ago, there was also a hue and cry raised as to the "danger" the foreigners in that country were facing as a result of such abolition. The Japanese judiciary, although hampered at first, and not a little inconvenienced by the free criticisms indulged in by "diehards," has gradually shown ability in the matter of conducting impartial trials and although great delay sometimes takes place in the hearing of cases, foreigners in Japan could not be said to have been treated any differently to Japanese litigants.

The case in Portuguese West Africa where the British subject Brewer was held in jail for months on end without a trial until the British Government took a hand in the matter, is a striking illustration of the fact that incompetency in judicial matters also occur in other countries claiming themselves to be highly civilized. Brewer was imprisoned at Loanda on December 18th, 1927, and was only tried last month when the British authorities pressed the Portuguese Government for a trial. He was, of course, "found guilty" and sentenced to imprisonment for a term sufficient to take care of the number of days he was unwarrantably held, and perhaps in order to meet the cost of food supplied to him by the Portuguese authorities, he was fined £18 as well.

Had Brewer's case happened in China, we would never hear the last of it from the foreign editors in this country nor from the army of "own correspondents" whom they employ and who are for ever on the look out for opportunities to lambast the Chinese authorities, but as the case occurred in Portuguese territory, and because Portuguese prestige in China is more or less entwined with Western prestige generally in this country, every foreign editor, we imagine, will make it a point to say nothing about it!

Protection for Chinese of Special Attainments

At a recent meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking suggestions were introduced for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting Chinese of special attainments and high learning. Among the suggestions made was that pensions should be allowed to retired school teachers and professors and that men of special attainments should be given the preference in positions so that the old practice of giving positions to persons without the proper qualifications through personal influence might be brought to an end.

Can China Disband Her Surplus Troops and Organize a Unified National Army?

BY J. B. P.

The national military reorganization and troop disbandment conference which was authorized at the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, is scheduled to meet shortly at Nanking, the initial meeting having been scheduled for Wednesday of this week but was postponed until Jan. 1. The major military leaders to be present include Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the State Council; Feng Yu-hsiang, Minister of War; Yen Hsi-shan, of Peiping, head of the Taiyuan Branch Political Council; Li Chung-jen of Hankow, head of the Wu-Han Divisional Council; Li Chai-sum of Canton, head of the Canton Divisional Council, and Gen. Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Committee on Military Training. Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces of Kirin, Fengtien and Heilungkiang will not be able to be present but is represented by Wang Shu-chang who is in Nanking. The presence of Col. Bauer, the German military expert and his staff, recently employed by the National Government as "economic" adviser, is also considered to be of some significance in connection with the Government's plans for military reorganization and the development of a unified standing army.

The Problem Stated

The various military leaders as well as the leaders of the Kuomintang Party, have all stated in recent speeches and declarations the purpose of the Conference. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in an address which was circulated to the press by the official *Kuo Min* news agency on December 20 declared that the success of the Kuomintang and the future of the country depends upon the results of the Conference. "Heretofore it has been necessary to maintain large armies as an effective weapon in suppressing and exterminating militarism, but now that we have completed the military phase of the revolution, we must meet the acid test whether our leaders are patriots and can suppress their personal desires for the benefit of the entire country, or whether we are merely a group of individuals who care more for personal glory and power than for public welfare. The test depends upon our ability to rise to the occasion and cooperate in the interest of the people.

Gen Chiang then referred to the activities of other nations who disbanded millions of troops at the close of the World War and referred particularly to Soviet Russia which country disbanded four million red troops within six months. He declared that if China's military leaders are true patriots that China only needs 500,000 men for national defence and explained that at present China's annual national revenue is approximately $450,000,000, which after meeting payments on foreign loans will leave slightly less than $300,000,000. "If we continne to maintain our present military forces it will leave only $40,000,000 for all other governmental and reconstruction purposes.

Gen. Chiang then made the following significant statement,

"If our military leaders faithfully observe the principles of the Party and disband their troops in accordance therewith, I believe that within three years we will be free from any foreign aggression and may justly claim to be a Far Eastern 'Power' within another decade. But if we cannot do this, our country will plunge deeper and deeper into disaster and it will not be due to foreign oppression, but to the selfishness of our military leaders."

Gen. Ho Ying-chin Presents Figures

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Inspector-General of Military Training, in an address which was broadcasted over the radio on December 22 stated that China's present military forces numbered approximately 1,600,000 men and that it was proposed to reduce these forces to 500,000 men immediately. He declared that the sum of at least $30,000,000 was needed for this purpose, hence it was necessary for everybody to cooperate in the "gigantic task." Allowing the sum of $20 monthly for each soldier at present under arms, the gigantic sum of $380,000,000 is required, he declared and then explained that since China's total annual revenue is only $450,000,000 it would mean that China was spending more for her army than any other country. In this connection he cited figures showing that Britain's annual military expenditure is only 14 percent, Soviet Russia 32 percent; France 20 percent; Italy 18 percent; America 20 percent and Japan 43 percent. For this reason he pleaded for a reduced army of 500,000 men and an annual expenditure of $180,000,000 for military, naval and aviation expenses. He also stated that the greatest problem would be in providing employment for the hordes of men dropped from the army and urged the attention of the leaders to immediate plans for reconstruction. In concluding his address he cited the following figures as the present strength of the National army,

1st Group Army—240,000 men divided into 13 divisions, 2 independent brigades, 3 artillery battalitons 1 communications battalion, 1 cavalry division.

2nd Group Army—220,000 men divided into 12 divisions.

3th Group Army—200,000 men divided into 12 divisions.

4th Army Group—230,000 men divided into 13 divisions.

Various divisions under the direct control of the State Council, totalling 200,000 man.

Fengtien Forces—120,000

Independent units in Kirin and Heilungkiang—40,000 men.

Miscellaneous troops in Yunnan—30,000 men.
Unclassified units in Szechuen—180,000 men.
Kweichow provincial troops—20,000 men.
Independent units in Kwangtung totalling 120,000 men.
Marines in the control of the Navy—8,000 men.

Marshal Feng Adds His Voice

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Minister of War, in an address before the Central Political Council on December 20, as reported by the *Kuo Wen* news agency, stated that it had long been known that the government had been unable to make both ends meet and that it was impossible to proceed with reconstruction schemes because of the demands for most of the available revenues for financing the large numbers of troops. "How much we can achieve in the field of reconstruction depends largely upon our ability to meet the problem of disbandment of troops. The more we can disband, the more we can succeed in our reconstruction program. I want to assure you that the Government will do its part to look after the disbanded troops, both officers and privates. For the officers the Government is prepared to provide higher military education both at home and abroad; for the men, we will provide work onconstruction schemes. The government will also provide for the disabled."

Views of Kuomintang Leaders

The *Kuo Wen* news agency also broadcasted the views of the Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang and the Shanghai branch of the Party, the Central headquarters at Nanking issuing a formal notice giving the reasons for the present conference to the following effect: It was authorized at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Party; the conference was officially authorized, hence constitutes the highest authority; all decisions arrived at should be carried out; disobeying the conference means disobeying the Party; if the Party fails in this it likewise fails to govern the country; the reorganization of the army constitutes the key to the period of political tutelage; disbandment will provide sufficient money for reconstruction; the army must be reorganized into a national defence force; will also provide means for eliminating banditry; all loyal military leaders will cooperate in the defence of the country; finally all citizens are urged to rally to make the conference a success.

In addition to the pronouncement of the Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking, the Shanghai branch of the party also issued a statement declaring that while "China calls herself unified, the army is posted everywhere under different commands; national revenues are being seized without the approval of the Government; the present situation is little different from the old period of military regimes; the present conference is the sole hope of the country; the Kuomintang must be prepared to fight to the finish anyone who refuses to carry out the wishes of the conference and all objectors should be treated as "counterrevolutionaries and dealt with accordingly."

National Chamber also Urges Action

The National Chamber of Commerce, according to a report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on December 19 also circulated a telegram throughout the country urging the Military Conference to get down to business and adopt a definite National Military Budget. "We are now in the political training stage of national reconstruction; therefore why should the generals be permitted to continue holding huge armies. They cannot escape the suspicion of the people that they are trying to divide up the country among themselves."

Functions of Disbandment Committee

The Central Political Council on December 20 circulated through the *Kuo Min* news agency the following draft of regulations for the Committee on Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army,

Art. 1. The National Government, for the purpose of military reorganization, creates the Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army.

Art. 2. The duties of the Committee shall be as follows:

(1) To formulate regulations determining the number of soldiers, the system of reorganization and the expenditure of the National Army.

(2) To divide the country into a number of Garrison Districts

(3) To determine the annual budget of the Army.

(4) To formulate regulations governing the reduction or retentions of the officers of the various Armies.

(5) To determine the procedure of centralizing the control of the various Armies.

(6) To formulate regulations governing the appointment, removal and transfer of the military officers.

(7) To inspect the present Army, Navy and Air Forces of the country.

(8) To formulate measures for the repatriation and employment of the disbanded officers and soldiers.

(9) To settle all affairs relating to the control of the reorganization and disbandment fund.

(10) To attend to all other matters relating to reorganization and disbanment.

Art. 3. The membership of the Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army, shall be constituted as follows:

(1) The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) Other members of the Committee shall be the Commanders of the various Group Armies, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of Finance, Interior, Communications, and Railways, the Chief-of-Staff, the Minister of War, the Inspector-General of Military Training, the Military Advisory Council and from five to seven members of the Central Executive Committee.

(3) Whenever necessary, the Chairman of the Committee may request the Presidents of the various Yuan and other Ministers to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Art. 4. The Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army shall establish four Departments: namely, General Affairs, Reorganization, Disbandment and Finance. The General Affairs Department shall take charge of the correspondence, accounts, business transactions and all other affairs not belonging to the other Departments of the Committee; the Reorganizaiion Department shall take charge of the affairs enumerated in Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of Art. 2; the Disbandment shall take charge of all affairs coming under Section 8 of Art. 2; and the Finance Department shall deal with affairs enumerated in Sections 3 and the question of expenditure of the Army.

Art. 5. Each Department shall be under the supervision of a Director and an Associate Director to be appointed by the State Council of the National Government.

Art. 6. The various Departments, according to the nature of their business, may create Bureaux and Divisions, the personnel thereof, except those who are to be specially appointed, may be selected from the various Military organs.

Art. 7. Following the inauguration of the Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army, the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, the Commanders of the various Group Armies and the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy shall be abolished; but, pending completion of the reorganization and disbandment of the troops, the various Commanders shall be responsible for the handing over of various affairs.

Art. 8. The Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army shall complete its task within a period of six months.

Art. 9. The detailed regulations governing the internal organization of the Committee on the Reorganization and Disbandment of the National Army and the rules of administration of the affairs thereof shall be drawn up separately.

Art. 10. These regulations may be amended from time to time whenever necessary.

Art. 11. The foregoing regulations shall become effective from date of promulgation.

Would Also Reorganize the Navy

Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy has also prepared a scheme for naval reorganization, according to a report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers on December 24. He has petitioned for the establishment of a Ministry of the Navy which would be responsible for the administration and development of the Navy on a national scale; that the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief be retained; that opportunity be provided for the training of young naval officers, and that the strength of the National Navy be increased through the purchase and construction of new modern type fighting craft.

The Use of the National Army

Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, one of the leading military commanders in the National Army who is now stationed in northern Chihli Province adjacent to the Manchurian border and who divides the control of northern Chihli with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, has sent a proposal to the Military Conference for the defence of the so-called Northwestern Territories, otherwise Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan). Gen. Bei was recently appointed commander of the National defence forces in the Northwest. His proposal for the defence of that region which was issued on December 22 urged that the National Government should undertake the protection of the "weak and lesser races" for the purpose of promoting solidarity; develop communications; develop the rich oil deposits of Sinkiang; prevent foreign encroachments and exterminate the Communist menace; transfer disbanded troops to the Northwest and convert them into farmers and laborers; increase the productivity of that area.

Abolition of Branch Political Councils

Of interest in connection with the Military Conference is the problem of abolishing the so-called Branch Political Councils at Canton, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Wu-Han and Peiping, an action which was ordered carried out by the end of the present year by the last Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. Since these various Branch Political Councils are actually controlled by the various military leaders, the question of abolishing the branch councils is therefore also mixed up with the question of military disbandment and unification of the army. The question of abolishing the branch councils constituted the chief bone of contention at the last session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and a decision to abolish them was only reached after long discussion which threatened for a time to disrupt the meeting. Now that the time for abolishing the Councils has arrived, the question has again become prominent, according to recent report, it may be necessary to permit the branch councils to carry on until the National Kuomintang Conference which has been called to meet in Nanking on March 15 next. The following list of the personnel of the various branch councils appeared in the reports of the *Ta Chung* news agency.

Canton Divisional Council:

Li Chih-sen (Chairman), Tai Chih-tao, Chen Min-chu, Li Wen-fan, Feng Tso-wan, Huan Shao-hsiung, Liu Yun-kai, Chu Chia-hua and Cheng Ko-yu.

Raifeng Divisional Council:

Feng Yu-hsiang (Chairman), Kuo Chun-tao, Teng Chieh-hsi, Li Hsin-chung, Chang Chih-yung, Ho Chih-kung, Liu Yu-feng, Soong Chieh-yuan and Ma Fu-hsiang.

Tai-Yuan Divisional Council:

Yen Hsi-shan (Chairman), Chao Tai-wen, Nan Kwei-hsin, Tsai Chin-teh, Shang Chen, Ma Chin, Wen Shao chien, Feng Pon-jon, Chang Lih-sen and Chih Chih-hou.

Wu-Han Divisional Council:

Li Chung-jen (Chairman), Chang Chi-pong, Cheng Chien, Yan Chung, Chang Hua-fu, Liu Yao-tze, Cheng Shao-kwan, Li Lung-chien, Pei Chung- hsi, Hu Chung-tu and Lu Ti-ping.

Peiping Divisional Council:

Chang Chih (Chairman), Li Shih-tseng, Yen Hsih-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Liu Shao-chung, Wang Fah-chin, Lu Chung-lin, Chao Tai-wen, Chiang Tso-ping, Pei Chung-hsi, Ma Fu-hsiang, Chen Tiao-yuan, Li Chung-tung, Shan Cheng, Ho Chih-kung and Fong Chen-wu,

Hoover Opposed to Recognizing Soviet Russia

A recent dispatch in the Kansas City *Star* from Washington stated that the administration of Herbert Hoover will continue the Coolidge administration's policy of refusing recognition to the Soviet Republic until it had acknowledged and paid the debts of the old Czarist government The action of the General Electric Company in negotiating a 22-million-dollar contract with Russia had led to reports that "big business" would seek the resumption of diplomatic relations in the near future, but friends of Hoover state that he is irrevocably opposed to recognition until Russia established a government which would enable its people to maintain commerce with the rest of the world and until it had acknowledged all outstanding national obligations.

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Ink Block Makers of China Noted For Ages

The Chinese ink block, except for those in mourning, is always red, the color signifying happiness or good luck. It is made of vermilion and the leaves or fibres of mugwurt, an aromatic plant of the genus artemisia. In China the seal is extensively used and a signature without one is sometimes invalid. The seal and the ink block, therefore, are important in daily affairs and the wealthy pay high prices for good blocks.

The best kind is used by artists and calligraphers, whose paintings and scrolls are always adorned by their personal seals to show the genuineness of the work. The seal marks on art works are made with such high quality blocks that the color remains fresh after long exposure to light. Seal marks on ancient paintings and scrolls often look as bright as if newly stamped. Such blocks command high prices and are obtainable only from a few well-known makers.

The ink block of Changchow, Fukien province, is of nation-wide fame. There are about a dozen makers in the city, each having a yearly output of from $5,000 to $20,000. The best known caters especially to artists and the wealthy, the product being too costly for ordinary people.

Materials Used

The material in a block of ink is vermilion, castor oil and mugwurt leaf. The makers claim that the more costly contain gold dust and the powder of precious stones which impart a lustrous tone to the ink. The better kind is called pa pao, meaning that the article is made of eight ingredients of great value. The exact recipe is never disclosed, the makers keeping it secret because of professional jealousy and business rivalry.

The best vermilion is produced at Shenchow, Hunan province, and is obtainable in Fukien from the local stationary dealers. Castor oil is the ordinary kind sold by chemists. Some makers use tea oil instead of castor oil but the former is too sticky for the best ink pad. Mugwurt leaf is obtained locally.

The process of making begins with the washing and cleaning of the vermilion, which, being a mineral substance (mercuric sulphide), contains impurities. The cleaned vermilion is put in a vessel covered with dark-colored glass and exposed to the sun to dry. The dark glass is to prevent light from affecting the color. After drying, the vermilion is brayed into very fine powder in a mortar.

Powder Thoroughly Mixed

The powder is then thoroughly mixed with castor oil and pounded mugwurt. If the proportion of oil is not right or the mixing thorough, the mark will have an oily halo and the color will fade. The mugwurt leaves are first boiled to remove impurities and then dried in the sun. The dried leaves are pounded in a mortar into a pulp. The final product is a thick paste, which is then stored in porcelain cases for sale.

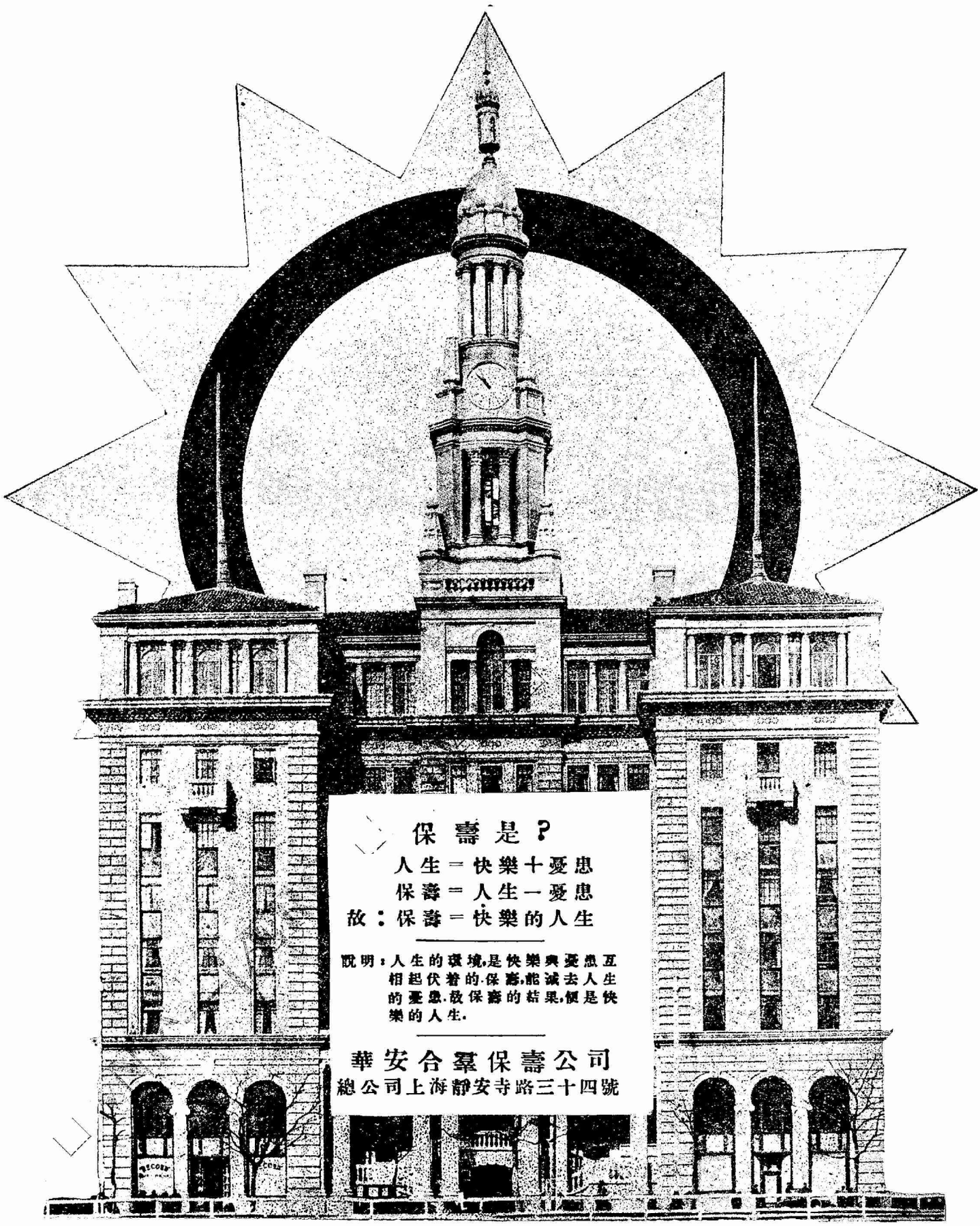
The blocks are sold by the liang (37.3 grammes) and the prices vary greatly. The common kind is sold at 30 or 40 cents a liang, while the best kind costs 40 or 50 times more. The most expensive is sold in seven grades, from $16 a liang down to $1. They are packed in small porcelain cases covered by cardboard, and finally in wooden boxes of attractive appearance. For the porcelain case and the wooden box, an additional 40 cents is charged. The ink paste is sometimes sold in glass bottles.

Seal marks made with the ink block of the Li Hwa Tsai brand never have oily halos and the color remains fast. The shop has been in existence for nearly two centuries.

The product of the other makers at Changchow is also dignified with the name of pa pao, though the low price suggests the absence of costly ingredients. The ordinary kinds sell at 64 cents a liang. In Foochow there are no special ink makers, the article being turned out by the local stationery dealers at prices ranging from 36 cents a liang down to 10 cents for the lowest grade.—*Chinese Economic Bulletin.*

Colonel Henry C. Davis Dies at San Francisco

The death occurred December 21 at his home in San Francisco of Colonel Henry C. Davis, who commanded the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines here, from October, 1927, to September 27 this year. Col. Davis was born in Washington D. C April 11, 1877 and completed thirty years of service in the U. S. Marine Corps in July of this year. He was an exceedingly popular commander and made a host of friends during his sojourn in Shanghai.



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Kwangtung Province Pursues Progressive Program

BY J. A. J.

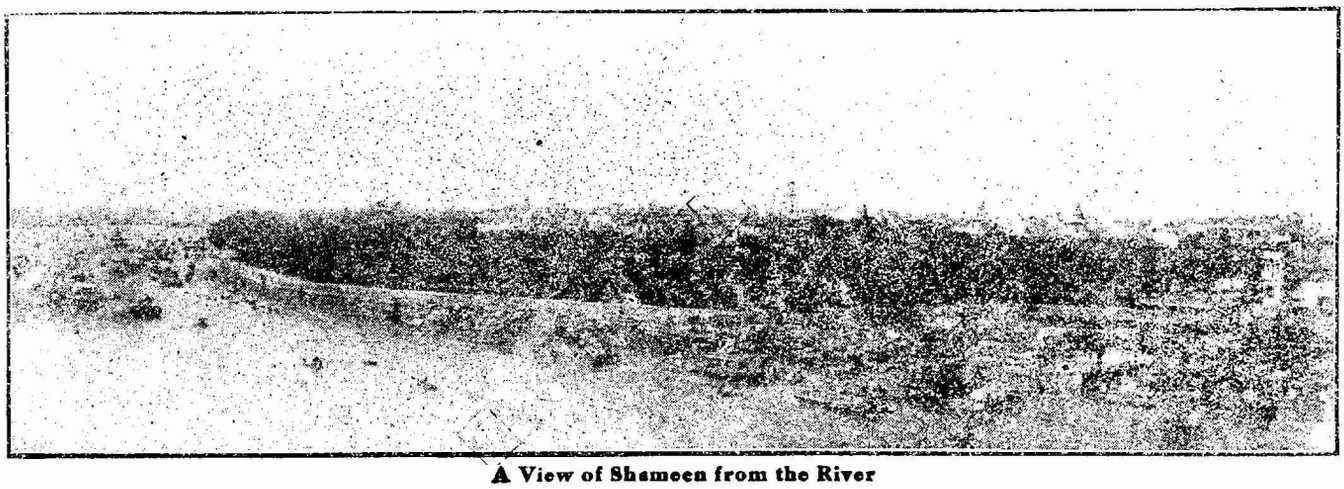
PROGRESS is in the air in Kwangtung. From highway construction to commercial aviation, from official initiative in town-building to public interest in industrial development, Kwangtung offers splendid material to those who make it a point to observe the transition from the old to the new in this country. From the very moment one steps ashore at Canton, one notices that the Cantonese have set up a city on modern lines, defying comparison with proud Hongkong or challenging the superiority-complex of die-hard Shanghai. Here there are broad and long thoroughfares, tall buildings, of reinforced concrete, motor-buses fast replacing the rickshaws; smart traffic policemen; well-behaved soldiery; busy traffic on the river and hustle and bustle ashore. People who are accustomed or have been educated by propagandists to think that outside of the foreign concessions of the treaty ports, there is not a single city worthy of the name in China are hereby respectfully invited and recommended to pay a visit to Canton. In fact, the Cantonese have set up a city that has put Shameen in the shade, although in years gone by the foreigners of South China were wont to offer it with pride as an example of Western progress and to point to the "native city" with disdain as an example of Chinese lethargy. To-day, the position in Canton has been reversed: the Chinese admit that Shameen is still very clean and that the barbed-wire protection around it, with block-houses at regular intervals, show very clearly that the martial spirit of the barbarians is still alive, but they affirm at the same time that Shameen is fast sinking into oblivion, that the foreign merchants with headquarters there would very much like to transfer their offices to the Chinese sections of the city where the Germans, since the termination of the Great War, and the consequent resumption of Sino-German relations, have set themseves up with unbounded success. And there is a good deal of truth in this Chinese declaration for the carrying on of business in Shameen has become a very inconvenient matter.

Shameen Now Isolated

Chinese buyers are now loath to go into Shameen for the purpose of transacting business and the foreign merchants have to go out to the "native city" themselves or send their Chinese representatives, *i.e.* compradores, to negotiate deals for them. As the Chinese say, Shameen is still well-kept, with plenty of trees and flower-plants and shrubbery to give it an aesthetical appearance, and the French and Annamite policemen in the French section and the Sikh policemen in the British section plainly demonstrate the fact that foreigners are in occupation, and if further illustrations were needed one has only to observe the foreign gunboats moored a few yards off the Shameen "Bund", and the flags of the Powers flying from the housetops. *But for a single sign of constructive progress* one looks in vain. Shameen is dead. Of course there is "the Club" where *taipans* get together and talk of "good old times" there are the ubiquitous tennis courts, and there is even a theatrical society to help things out a bit, but it is significant that while the title of its recent production is "A Pair of Silk Stockings", the foreign ladies of Shameen have to go to the "native city" for their silk stockings and the hundred and one articles of wear which Western ladies are accustomed to have! It is a truism that there are many things which the good people of Shameen must procure from "the outside", shopping facilities within the area being very meagre. There is a small Indian silk store where prices much higher than the figures quoted in the "native city" are asked for, and there are a couple of shops run by polite sons and daughters of Nippon with articles of questionable quality; there is a barber-shop and a restaurant and a hotel to take care of visitors from Hongkong and tourists from abroad, but nothing more. You may walk from one end of Shameen to the other, from one side of it to another, without noticing anything for which its residents may be particularly proud. It is an isolated spot, maintained for "face pidgin" and therefore is malodorous and an eyesore to the Chinese, figuratively speaking. A little Shameen history may not be out of place, in this connection.

When Canton Was Captured

On the capture of Canton in December 1857, the foreign (principally British) merchants who flocked back to Canton to Re-establish trade, found the "Factory Site" presenting only the melancholy aspect of utter destruction.§ The river-front of Canton was also in ruins, partly from the conflagration which spread from the burning of the "Factories" and partly from the fire of a British squadron, and the only accomodation available was that afforded by the "godowns" or warehouses on the opposite (Honam) side of the river, where formerly merchandize was stored, preparatory to export. In a short time the entire river frontage was rented by foreign firms who caused the native buildings to be altered into sufficiently comfortable temporary dwelling houses, pending the selection of a site for foreign residences. Much discussion took place in this respect. Many old residents advocated a return to their favorite "Factories"; others urged Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador, to select a concession high up on the opposite shore, near the village of Fa-ti; but it was eventually determined that an extensive mudflat, covered with water at high tide, lying to the westward of the "Factory Site", and known as Sha-mien, or "The Sand Flats," should be filled in and appropriated as the British settlement.



A View of Shameen from the River

It having been determined to lease this site, the hovels which covered it, together with two forts occupying small patches of solid land in the midst of the swamp, were removed in 1859, and an artifical island was created by building upon piles driven into the river bed, a massive embankment of granite, of an irregular oval form, the interior of which filled up with sand and mud, forming an island of about 2,850 feet in length by 950 in greatest breadth. A canal of 100 feet in breadth was constructed between the Northern side and the Chinese suburb, and an embankment of granite masonry, precisely similar to that of the site itself, was carried along the city front, and prolonged in a line of roadway eastward as far as the old "Factory Site."

Land Accessible to all but Chinese

This undertaking occupied some two years in completion and cost $325,000 (Hongkong currency, of which four-fifths were defrayed by the British and one-fifth by the French Governments. The area was appropriated to the two Governments in similar proportions and on September 3, 1861, the British portion, divided into 82 Lots, was put up for sale at public auction and in more then one instance $9,000 was paid for a lot by the buyers, each lot measuring 90 feet by 140½

§ Treaty Ports of China and Japan, 1867.

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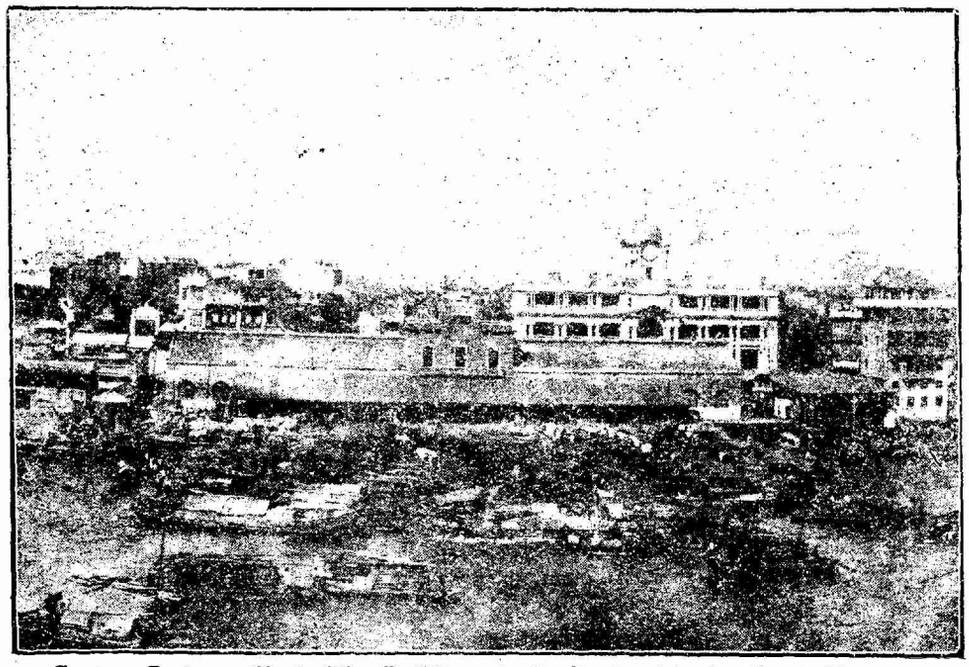
feet. The restriction as to the sale of land to none but British subjects, originally contemplated, was abandoned, and the land was made accessible to all except the Chinese. The portion allotted to the French Government was filled up later.

But what a contrast greets one in the city itself! Here one sees *life* everywhere. The streets are filled with people *hurrying* along to their respective destinations, for the average Cantonese does not proceed at snail speed. One looks in vain for stragglers, such as one often sees in Northern cities. The buses follow each other at constant intervals but are never overcrowded, for the traffic police of Canton know how to handle conductors who persist in carrying more than the regulation number of passengers. Moreover, the authorities insist upon bus companies operating modern vehicles and operators of old and creaky vehicles are driven out of business. Some months ago, when the powers-that-be insisted that modern buses should be operated in place of the old ones, the bus companies declared they were not able to do so in view of insufficient earnings, the time worn excuse of Chinese public utility companies. The municipality commenced operating buses themselves, importing a few up-to-date machines from abroad. So successfully did the municipality compete with the bus companies that they have now put modern buses in operation and taken over those run by the municipality too. To-day, the motor buses of Canton are in every way equal to those of Hongkong!



Canton Customs Shed—The Building at the Back with the Clock Tower is the Customs House. Here is where Mr. Edwardes Defied the Nationalists

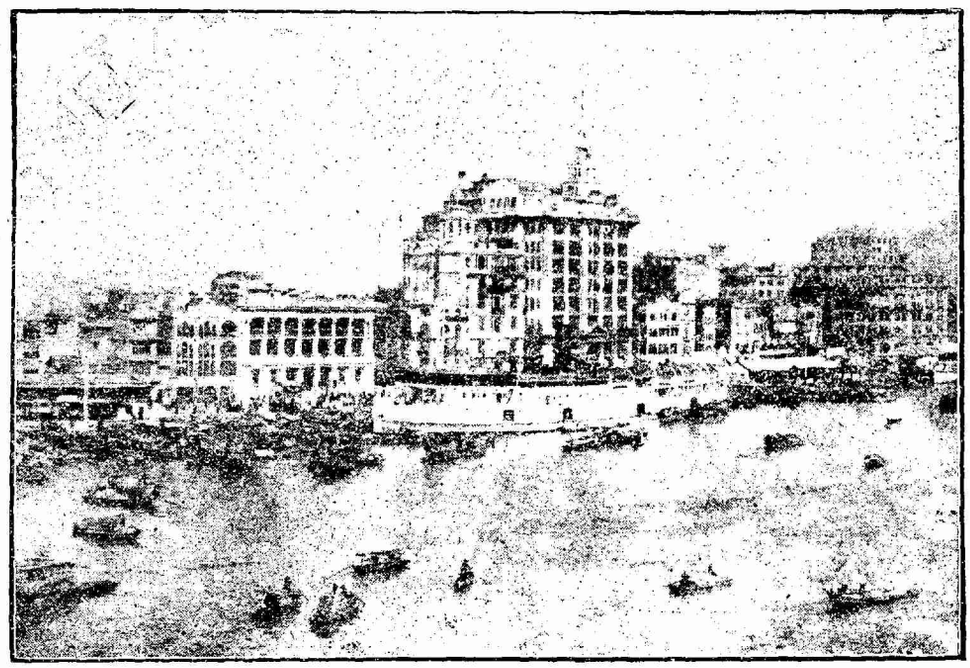
Cinema Houses Numerous

Cinema houses are numerous in Canton and they are always full—but, here again not overfull. They are very careful in such things in Canton and the authorities are sometimes even overscrupulous. When steps were first taken to curb the pernicious practice of theatre managements to sell more tickets than seats were available, they complained that it would drive them out of business. But it *has not* driven them out of business any more than the bus companies have been driven out. There are countless restaurants and eating houses in Canton, from the humble establishments which cater to the lower classes to the sumptuous restaurants catering to the official and higher classes. The Cantonese are not only great eaters but they do not seem to eat at home, for restaurants and eating houses are crowded from opening time to closing time,—but again never overcrowded. Woe befalls the manager who permits more than the regulation number of people allowed in his establishment. The same with hotels; and the hotels of Canton defy the critical scrutiny of people accustomed to fairy tales of chronic Chinese filthiness. There are few foreign boarding houses in Shanghai which could boast of similar cleanliness and for that matter few hotels operated by foreigners in China too. After a few days' stay in one of these Canton hotels, one discovers that the bed-bug story, like Mark Twain's death, is greatly exaggerated. Food in the Canton restaurants and hotels is very cheap, compared with the prices charged in other parts of China. This is because the authorities see to it that no one sets out to earn an exorbitant profit. Likewise landlords are not allowed to charge exorbitant rents. In fact, the only place in Canton where landlords are able to charge what they like is Shameen.

Propaganda has taught us that Chinese policemen and soldiers are ill-behaved fellows. The propagandists would do well to come and live in Canton for a while. There seems to be no rudeness in the Canton policeman's nature. As for the soldiers, I have purposely stopped scores of them in the streets, asking for matches which I never needed, and for information which I never required, but never with unsatisfactory results. It is true that the soldiery of North China, especially those of Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-pu, were found to be vulgar fellows, but in Canton there are no more well-behaved people than the soldiers and the policemen.

Canton's Busy Streets

As has already been said, the Cantonese have set up a city worthy of the name. Shanghai is proud of its Nanking Road but Canton can offer a dozen such roads for the die-hard's edification. Shanghai is boastful of its department stores but it is not entitled to think that it is ahead of Canton in this respect. All over the city new houses are being built, and every time a congested area is destroyed by fire, the authorities would compel landlords to rebuild along new lines.



Canton's Imposing Water-front. The Highest Building is that of the Asia Hotel

So much for the city itself. In the interior, progress is also in the air everywhere. In addition to construction of highways, and town-planning along modern lines, the

(*Continued on page 212*)

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China's Nationalism an Aid to World Peace

BY DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE,*
Chinese Minister to the United States

The Chinese ship of state is not yet safely in a constitutional port, but it is under a unified command and is making progress toward that port. The Nationalist Party, founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has captured Peking, and has established at the ancient and famous city of Nanking, a unified political authority which controls the greater part of China. This is all the more to its credit, since it has had to contend not only against internal difficulties, but against external impediments. The fact, therefore, that the Nationalists have made such progress as they have made, is demonstrative of their patriotism and of the fact that, back of them, is a true and insistent feeling of nationalism on the part of the Chinese people. When such a feeling or emotion exists on the part of any considerable group of people, history demonstrates that it cannot be crushed out or diverted from the goal which it seeks to reach. Especially, then, is it unwise and unjust, as well as futile for foreign nations to attempt to hinder or to prevent a nationally minded, and politically self-conscious people from obtaining for themselves that independence and political development which they conceive to be theirs of legitimate right.

In the case of China there still exist external, and therefore artificial or adventitious, hindrances to her self-development; but it is with satisfaction that the people of China see that some at least of the Treaty Powers are realizing the justice of China's demand that she become as fully mistress within her own household as are they themselves within their own several households. Especially do the Chinese feel grateful for the various evidences of sympathy, encouragement and friendship which they have received from the American people and from the American Government, and they are confident that these evidences indicate that progressively, and without undue delay, they will obtain, so far as the American Government is alone able to give it, that full freedom from foreign control to which they believe themselves so justly entitled. And, I may add, they value the friendly acts of the American Government not only because of the good will upon the part of the American people thus manifested, and because of the substantive value of these acts, but because they indicate to the other Powers the expediency as well as the justice of similar acts upon their own part.

Nationalism Not a Menace

The rise of Nationalism in China is not a menace, but rather an aid, to world peace. The Chinese are a peaceful and peace loving people, and they are fain to believe that they have made greater endeavor to practice their pacificism (if I may use the word in this sense) than have most of the foreign Powers. I will not say that militarism has made no progress in China during recent years. To some, indeed, it seems to have made dangerous progress. So far as this has occurred, there is adequate explanation for it. But this is a development which all intelligent Chinese deplore as an evil in itself, and one to be supported, if at all, only in so far as it can be shown that only by becoming a strong military people will the Chinese be able to secure for themselves that independence from foreign control which they are determined to have. Not yet, however, have the leaders of my people reached the conviction that they will not be able to obtain what they want by appealing to the sense of justice and right of the Powers which, until now, have insisted upon maintaining restraints upon China's freedom of political action. Upon the contrary, as I have already said, my people see rapidly approaching the day when these restraints will be voluntarily abandoned by the Powers. As an especial reason for believing this, is the action of the American Government, under the leadership of Mr. Kellogg, in the recent treaty which gives de jure recognition to the Nationalist Government in China, and, so far as the independent action of the American Government is able to do so, restores to China her complete freedom in the matter of tariff regulations.

I do not conceal from myself the fact that much remains to be done before the National Government can be said to have solved the problem of establishing in and over China a unified political control which will be fully efficient in its operation, but it is evident that the Nationalists see clearly the specific problems which lie before them. A new set of patriotic and politically clear-minded men have come to the front and are devoting themselves energetically and intelligently to the solution of these problems. They perceive that it is necessary that the administrative services of the Central Government be reorganized; that the relations between the national and provincial governments be defined and stabilized; that a proper budgetary system be installed and operated, which includes a proper allocation of revenues to the central and provincial governments respectively; and, above all, that the military establishments be reduced in size and brought under due control by the civil authorities. It will not be surprising if, as occurred in the United States after the Civil War, persons with military records are found, for a number of years, occupying high civil positions in the Government, but it is worthy of note, as indicating the character of men now leading my people, that, of the ten cabinet ministers now in office, five of them have attended and received degrees from American Universities. And, as to the military men who are still influential, it is to be observed that they are not of the ignorant, selfish and arrogant type, but are patriotic, well-intentioned leaders—men who have been abroad or have made themselves familiar with world affairs, and who are ambitious that China should take her proper place, and play her proper part, in the family of Nations.

The Influence of the Merchants

Another gratifying and encouraging feature of recent developments in my country is the appearance of the merchant classes as a strong political influence in national affairs. They took an active part in the economic and financial conferences which were held for the purpose of devising means and policies whereby national economies may be effected, the payment of the public debt of China provided for and undue military expenditures curtailed. In connection with the financial phases of China's problems, I would call your attention to the recent statement of the Minister of Finance T. V. Soong, reported in the *North China Herald* for September 15, 1928. He there refers to the two Commissions recently provided for by the Government,—namely, the Budget Commission and the Finance Reorganization Commission. I think that any one who reads that statement will see that Mr. Soong and those cooperating with him are alive to the financial reforms that are needed in China, and are addressing themselves in an intelligent and energetic manner to bringing them about.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the newly established central bank is controlled by a supervising council composed not only of government representatives but of experienced bankers and prominent business men.

If there were time, I could describe the many other respects in which the new leaders of China are inaugurating and pushing forward constructive measures for improving not only the political but the economic and cultural interests of the Chinese people. National conferences for the advancement of education have been held; as have conferences for the improvement of transportation and communications. Press rates for telegrams and long distance telephone messages have been reduced, the former by as much as a third, and efforts are being made to extend the long distance telephone systems to new points. A thousand miles of modern highways have been built in the Province of Kwangsi, and, thanks to the International Famine Relief Organization, and in cooperation with the provincial authorities, many more miles of highways have been constructed in the Provinces of Yunnan and Kweichou, the purpose of these latter roads being to enable the products of these two provinces to be brought to the headwaters of the Yangtse River and thus obtain an outlet to other provinces and to the sea. Trade in all parts of China is reviving. In this connection I would mention that the tax arrangements entered into with the leading firms importing tobacco and kerosene into China appear to be working with satisfaction to all concerned. The anti-opium activities both of the Government and of private organizations are increasing, and give evidence that, as other conditions improve, the production and consumption of opium in China will be progressively reduced until the evil is entirely wiped out.

Mass Education Movement

Among the other constructive movements or forces now operating in China, and which furnish the basis for the optimism I am expressing, especial note should be made of the Mass Education Movement which has already produced such great result under the leadership of Mr. James Yen and his devoted and self-sacrificing coadjutors. I wish that I had time to dwell further upon this movement, for, in my opinion, it constitutes one of the most remarkable movements which educational history records in any country of the world.

One or two other matters I wish to refer to. This occasion, it seems to me, furnishes me with a good opportunity to express my personal appreciation, as well as the appreciation of the National Government, of the liberal action of various missionary

Editorial Note—This article constitutes the complete text of an address delivered by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, at the annual banquet of the China Society of America, which was held in New York City on the evening of November 9, 1928. Recent reports from Nanking have indicated that the National Government contemplates transferring Dr. Sze from Washington to the Ministership to Great Britain.

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Boards in waiving their claims for reparations and compensations for injuries to, and occupation of, certain of their properties in Nanking. Among these Boards I would mention the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist Trustees of the Nanking University and the United Christian Missionary Society.

As you all know there is in progress the movement for bringing missionary establishments, schools, etc., under more direct Chinese control, and the changing of their work, when necessary, so as to make it conform more exactly with present Chinese cultural ideals. There is not time for me to dwell upon this important movement, but, as an illustration of what is going on, I would refer to the statement which I recently read in the North China Herald that the Shanghai Baptist College, under the new regime, has 900 students, which is the largest attendance it has ever had, and that it has been obliged to turn away 600 qualified applicants for admission on account of lack of room. As to what is to be the general policy of the College, President Liu said:

> "The college will continue to emphasize what it has always done, namely, instruction, research and expansion. It would, however, be their aim to lay the greatest possible emphasis on religious' education—the kind of an education that would not only seek to develop the student intellectually but also to build an all-round character and to prepare them to become truly useful citizens in the broadest sense of the term."

I do not need to say that the present situation in Manchuria is not a satisfactory one to the Chinese. For approximately three centuries Manchuria has constituted an integral part of China, and for years its three great provinces have had the same status in the administrative system of China, as have had other and older provinces of China. Never, by a single act, has the Chinese Government indicated or conceded that this is not the case, and, if, Mr. Lamont, who has spoken to you this evening, will premit me, I would refer to the gratification felt by the Chinese people that, throughout the long negotiations leading to the creation of the International Consortium of 1920, in which he played an important part, insistence was maintained that Manchuria (and Mongolia as well) are integral parts of China and to be treated as such. At the present time ninety-nine per cent of the population of Manchuria are Chinese, and, as is well known, the emigration of Chinese from other parts of China into Manchuria is proceeding at a rapid rate.

The Cry for Justice

China does not ask of foreign powers that they should extend to her more than Justice. But in order that these foreign powers may perceive what this justice includes it is necessary that they should have an intelligent as well as a sympathetic understanding of the situation in China. The new China is, in truth, a newly born State, and it may, at times, exhibit some of the characteristics of extreme youth; it may upon occasion manifest its desires and will in less formal and less restrained ways than would be expected of more adult political beings, but, whatever its present youth, China has one sterling quality—it is growing and will continue to grow. Its movement will become better coordinated, the manifestations of its will more formal and authentic, and its national strength more impressive. Seventy-five years ago, the Czar Nicholas I, in a conversation with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, spoke of Turkey as a sick man—so sick, indeed, that he was likely to die at any moment. Speaking of this description which became a classical one, Professor Toynbee, in his recent volume on Turkey, says (p. 9):

> * * * From that day to this, the imminent decease of the supposed invalid has perpetually been awaited by his neighbours—by some of them with pleasurable expectancy, by others with anxiety, but by all with a dogmatic faith which seems capable of surviving any number of disillusionments. It was awaited in 1876 and in 1912 and, most confidently of all, in 1914; and now, when the Turk has given incontrovertible evidence of outward health and vigour by imposing the peace-settlement of Lausanne upon the victorious Allied Powers, his imminent dissolution through some hidden internal disease is prophesied with all the old assurance. We are told that the ravages of syphilis will extinguish the population of Turkey in three generations, or that the Turk cannot mend his own boots or work his own locomotives and will therefore perish through sheer economic incapacity now that alien minorities have been driven out. This dersistence of the 'Sick Man' theory indicates how powerfully the Western attitude towards Turkey is governed by a priori notions and how little it is based upon objective fact; for, as it has turned out, "the man recovered from the bite, the dog it was that died.' At the time of writing, seventy-three years after Czar Nichola. I pronounced his celebrated verdict, the

(*Continued on page 212*)

New Treaties a Basis of Genuine Equality

BY LI PAO-TIEN

CHINA is at present in the transitional period of unshackling herself from the bondage of unequal treaties and of beginning to contract new treaties on a basis of equality; at this critical juncture a clear conception on the part of the people and those directly concerned in the diplomatic negotiations of what constitutes equality with regard to the new treaties made by China under the present stage of her economic development is indispensably necessary. A mistake made at this time will have far-reaching effects and might even defeat the object which China has been striving for. The contents of these treaties as far as they have come to our knowledge will afford an ample scope for future diplomatic manoeuvering. Inevitably, too, we shall find China's co-signers availing themselves of the non-discrimination clause and the most favored nation clause to seek reciprocity conventions with respect to reciprocal reduction of tariff on various commercial commodities; we shall here endeavor to outline the few paramount points with which China has to keep in constant touch in facing the oncoming problems.

The Most-Favored Nation Clause

(a) The most-favored nation clause ordinarily binds the state to grant to its co-signer all the privileges granted to all other states, and such as shall be granted under subsequent treaties. When privileges are granted by one state in exchange for privileges granted by another, a third state can lay claim to like privileges only upon fulfillment of like conditions. This clause in this case may be termed a conditional most-favored nation clause. An unconditional most-favored nation clause, when so explicitly expressed, binds the state to grant to its co-signer all the privileges similarly granted to all other states. But when it is not explicitly expressed in either way it is a simple most-favored nation clause. With regard to the interpretation of this clause the civilized world has followed two divergent opinions. Most of the European states interpret it as an unconditional most-favored nation clause whereas the American States construe it as a conditional one. The view held by America seems to be gradually coming into vogue; some of the European states have already adopted the American view. The old treaties China concluded with foreign nations contain mostly the simple most-favored nation clause, and China by mere negligence and diplomatic ignorance has taken it for granted that it is an unconditional one, and has thus invoked upon herself such untold loss. The new treaties also contain, in a modified form, the simple most-favored nation clause, we must hereafter naturally interpret it in accordance with the view which prevails among the civilized states of the world.

(b) The most-favored nation clause will give rise to the question of extending to the co-signer the privileges granted by China to another state. By the interpretation of this clause China's co-signer can claim the same privileges only upon fulfillment of like conditions.

Reciprocal Tariff Treatment

Under the present stage of China's economic development any step towards concluding reciprocity conventions with regard to reciprocal tariff treatment of any commodity should be taken with grave seriousness and consideration. The reason is simple. China's exports consist mainly of raw and food materials which foreign countries need for maintaining their population and their large scale machinery production, any reduction of tariff on them can be willingly granted in order to lower the cost of production of their manufactured articles, and the cost of living, whereas her foreign imports consist of almost wholly manufactured articles on which the reduction of tariff only helps to create a wider market in China. With her infant industries nipped in the bud, China will have to remain in position as a dumping ground for foreign over-production; we should therefore lighten up our grip upon the following principles when concluding reciprocity conventions with foreign countries on reciprocal tariff reductions on any commodity; namely:

(1) To contract as few as possible reciprocity conventions with regard to tariff.

(2) When compelled to resort to expediency, to narrow the scope of such conventions, that is to say, to make a minute classification of goods so that the convention on any specified article cannot be made to cover other similar but unspecified goods; to make short the period of validity of such conventions.

(3) The aggregate value of the articles covered by such reciprocity conventions is to be taken into account, and we must by no means take the articles as a unit.

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The Position of Japan

As far as we can foresee the maddest seeker for tariff conventions will be Japan. The National Government authorities shall keep in mind all phases of the above postulates, and, with a view to softening their reaction, conclude such conventions only within a reasonable scope. While taking this momentous step all sides of the whole problem are to be studied and no deviation from our fixed principle is to be contemplated.

(c) The national tariff policies of the civilized states of the world are defined by fiscal and economic principles, that is, a differentiated rate is imposed upon different articles, taking into consideration the degree of their demand and their faculty to pay, as a uniform levy is in contradiction with the theory of justice of taxation. Undoubtedly when our national tariff is promulgated we shall adopt the principle of differentiation. A differentiated charge is not to be confounded with discrimination treatment: a differentiated rate is imposed according to the quality of the articles, while a discriminated rate is a rate imposed upon articles of the same or very similar quality. It is not justifiable or permissible to resist a differentiated tariff on the ground of the non-discrimination clause. Our national Government authorities are to be on their guard while negotiating treaties or conventions of an important bearing, and to proceed with the slow but sure policy.

Tribute to Chinese Officials

His Excellency Sun Fo has certainly been doing a great service to the Chinese nation by discovering the failures in the Sino-Italian and Sino-Belgian Treaties. China is striving for equal treaties and not treaties that only sound equal. The article of the treaty allowing the settlement of foreign nationals in China's territories with the right of buying and owning land, when allowed to take effect, would certainly prove a stumbling-block when China comes to face the Manchurian question which Japan is trying hard to put across with General Chang Hsueh-liang. The Chinese people can but feel satisfied in seeing that the authorities are keeping a vigilant watch upon every move of our international diplomacy, and that everybody is playing the game for the Party and the country.

It is a shameless and ridiculous assertion on the part of the newspapers that His Excellency Dr. Wang is feeling uneasy over the Sino-Italian and the Sino-Belgian treaties. We can hardly see the reason why he should feel so. Dr. Wang is serving with all his body and mind the party and the country, and so is everybody else in the Party. He is dealing with the very experienced diplomats at the most critical moment in the history of China; any suggestion of opinion or censure on the past directed to the pushing of our diplomatic issues to an satisfactory end can only be welcomed. Dr. Wang is certainly feeling happy in knowing that other members of the Party are also faithful to their duty, their Party, and their country by voluntarily rendering service in bettering the future of China. He can also feel assured that he is not dealing with foreign nations singlehanded but that the whole Party is standing by him in his dealings with foreign nations. We, too, strongly suggest that all opinions or constructive proposals of the Party members who have devoted themselves to the science of economics and have had the experience of Customs affairs are to receive due consideration and systematic study when the national tariff is being drawn up.

Shanghai, December 22, 1928.

Marc T. Greene Is Interviewed in Kingston, Jamaica

Marc T. Greene, special representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who was in China about half a year ago, reached Kingston, Jamaica, in the course of his travels last month, where he was interviewed by the *Daily Gleaner* of that city. The interviewer first touched the subject of the so-called "Yellow Peril."

"I detest the phrase" said Mr. Greene in reply. "It is instilling that fear which is at the bottom of most wars. Personally I scout the notion of any "yellow peril". "I consider that the out look in China is now very favorable and too much reliance should not be placed upon all the reports sent out from that country because much of it is not fair to the Chinese."

"The Chinese Nationalist leaders are anxious to be perfectly straight with the other powers and they do not expect a revision of the treaties until they have proved themselves to be a stable government."

"A great possible danger zone is Manchuria—the Balkans of the East. The Japanese are determined not to let the Chinese control Manchuria but there cannot be war between China and Japan. I am convinced that China would do everything to prevent such a disastrous catastrophe."

Deadlock in Sino-Japanese Negotiations: Why and What After

BY FANG LO-TIEN

THE Sino-Japanese negotiations for the settlement of the pending problems between the two countries are indeed a matter of life and death to the national existence of China. The major problems are the settlement of the Tsinan Incident and the abolition of the unequal treaties, while the preliminary step contended for by China is the withdrawal of the Japanese troops on Chinese soil. If the Tsinan Incident were settled unfavorably to China, the Japanese would be encouraged to run amuck their inhuman atrocity and stage another horrible havoc on Chinese soil whenever and wherever they like. If the unequal treaties or, at least, the unequal clauses were still to remain in the relations of the two countries, all the new equal treaties with America, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Norway, and the Netherlands, which contain the most favored nation clause, would amount to little more than a scrap of paper. There would be great possibility for China, other things being unchanged, to be subjugated to the unequal treatment of the world again. And if the negotiations were formally opened under the austere menace of the Japanese troops in China, the agreements reached would be tantamount to those concluded under force majeure. Under each of these circumstances, China, would no longer be a sovereign State on an equal international standing with Japan but rather her dependency.

Petitions Urge Firmness

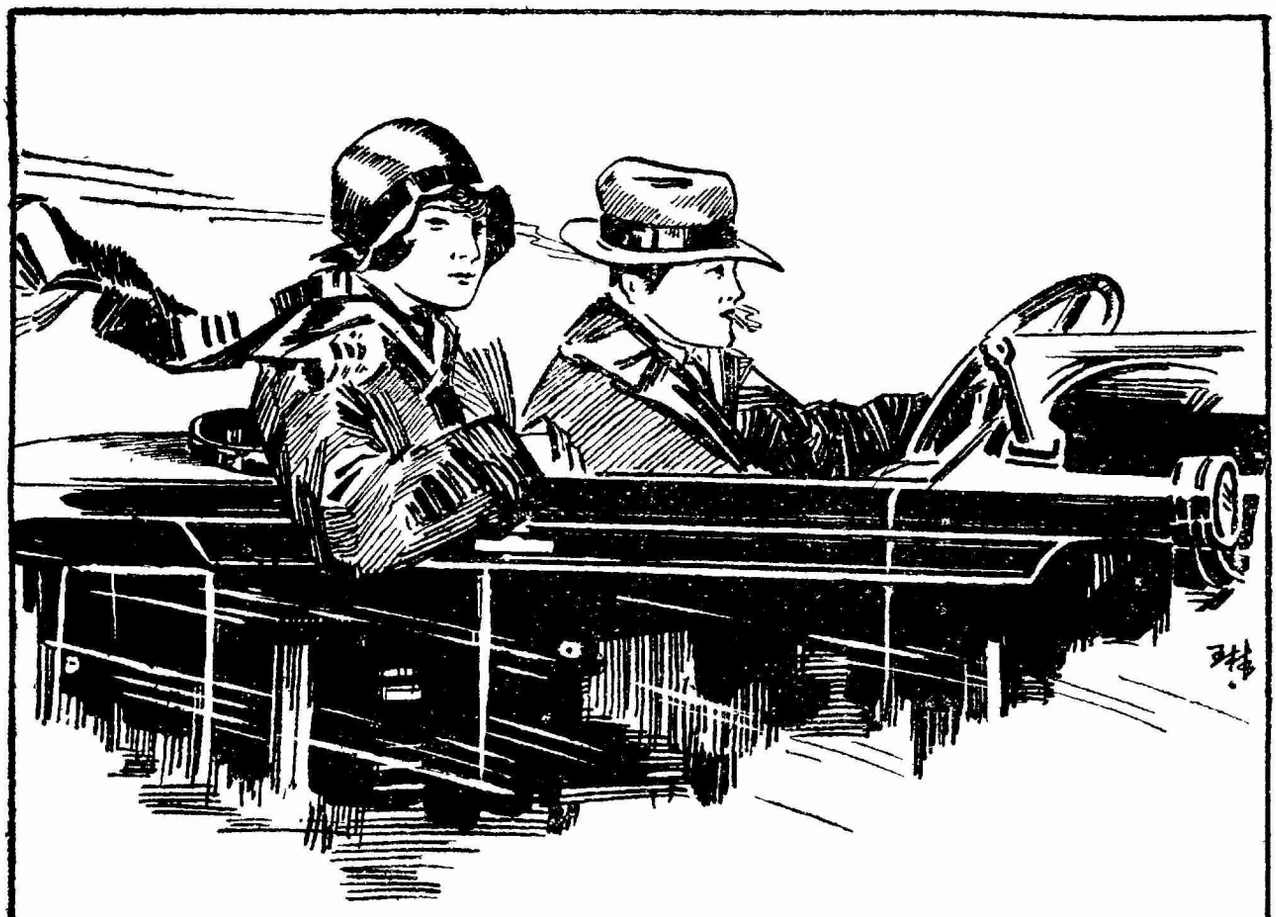
It is for these reasons that the National Government and the Foreign Ministry, it is reported, are thronged with hundreds of pathetic but vigorous petitions from various organs in various quarters at home and overseas, demanding the responsible authorities to adopt a strictly invincible and uncompromising attitude in dealing with the Japanese. Their demands, as the report goes, may be summarized as these: (1) No formal negotiations must be opened with Japan before entire evacuation of Chinese territory by the Japanese troops; (2) No compromise whatever must be made with Japan at any rate; (3) Abolition of all Sino-Japanese unequal treaties; (4) With regard to Tsinan Incident; (a) Severe punishment of Gen. Fukuda and Consul-General Nishida, who are responsible for the incident; (b) Compensation for all the loss incurred by China in the incident; (c) Apology to the National Government; (d) Guarantee for no further such occurrences on Chinese soil. Further, they call the Government's attention to the bitter wailing of the orphans and widows within and without the city of Tsinan the touching scene of the dying dead in the vicinity of Tsinan, and the devastation work wrought by the Japanese along the Kiaochow-Tsinan area, as a result of the tragedy of May 3. Finally, they on the one hand pledge all what they have and what they are to the support for those who would carry out these demands unflinchingly and unwaveringly in strict observance of public opinion, and on the other hand foreswear the authority and even the nationality of those who would stoop down and give quarter to the Japanese. It is in view of these enthusiastic and hard-pressing popular sentiments which extend nation-wide and all the world over that the Nationalists maintain their contentions even to the break-down of the negotiations.

In the light of international justice these demands cannot be called cruel. From the viewpoint of fair and square diplomacy the contention for the major problems being solved first cannot be otherwise. But on the part of Japan, their policy is in every respect in sharp opposition to that of China. The former insist that the pending problems be treated separately. Their real purpose on parsiung this course as is well-known, is "to minimize the importance of the various questions from a Chinese national standpoint and thus destroy her chances for settling the major problems, which, after all, are the important matters" This contention, too obviously full of tricks, as it is, can naturally hardly coincide with Chinese opinion. Consequently, the negotiations are brought to a standstill.

Baron Tanaka's Attitude

Baron Tanaka's report at the Cabinet meeting of Nov. 30 that "in view of the fact that the authorities of the National Government are striving to increase their power and to maintain the control of the Kuomintang by postponing the conference of representatives from all provinces till March, it is to be expected that in due course of time, China will come to feel disposed to resume negotiations with Japan," is entirely groundless and irrelevant. For, what connection does there exist between the postponement of the Third Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang and the postponement of the settlement of the pending problems between China and Japan?

Anyhow China would doubtless not resume negotiations with Japan unless her demands were fulfilled. Japan, on the



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other-hand, aware that the presence of her troops cannot intimidate the Chinese into conciliation, has been both prior and anterior to the suspension of the negotiation, soliciting international help to back her aggressive policy. She has been conducting persistent and stubborn propaganda in America and Europe for joint action among the Powers with regard to China. She caresses the United States, her only economic rival on the Pacific coast, with the sugared phraseology that she has no ambition whatever in China, while in Europe she hoodwinks the Powers with her favorite fabrication that the foreign interests in China are on an unstable basis and urge them not to be played off by China against one another. Count Uchida's recent announcement at a New York dinner that "Japan's friendship for China as her neighbor remains unchanged;" the Japanese vigorous under-current effort for an international economic conference at Paris to adopt countermeasures for safeguarding foreign investments in China (Cf. *Toho's* Tokyo report Nov. 28); as well as the much-discussed topic of Anglo-Japanese cooperation that looms on the Far Eastern diplomatic horizon;—all these are undeniable and self-evident proofs of Japan's malicious manoeuvres against China in the family of nations.

Japan Cannot Stand Alone

But can these Japanese diplomatic stratagems eventually avail of anything? Can they create international enmity against China? Can they persuade the other foreign nations to change their Far Eastern policy and thus alter the world situation? Can they terrify China into submission to the demands of the Japanese and thus settle the Sino-Japanese problems as they desire?

No, never. With the single exception of a few diehard imperialists, or those that are over-satisfied with the false propaganda of the Japanese regarding the existing condition of China, no one who has a smattering common sense would acquiesce in the Japanese arguments. Besides the boycott against Japan as a protest against her violent act in Tsinan and her railway policy in Manchuria, there is entirely no indication of instability of the foreign investments in China. On the contrary, the Sino-foreign relations, except the relations with Japan, are firmly reestablished on a thoroughly cordial basis with the conclusion of new equal treaties, and their trade prosperity in China is bound to be greatly promoted in the course of time. This fact cannot be denied, nor can it be misinterpreted. The foreign Ministers to China are aware of this. It is with this fair conception, coupled with the spirit of righteousness in international dealings, that they come to negotiate with the Chinese Government for new treaties. The foreign Powers are not so credulous as the Japanese imagine. This being the case, is there any possibility for Japan to impose on them and induce them to adopt concerted action with her in regard to China?

Ready to Challenge Japan

But no matter whether the Japanese will secure foreign cooperation or whether they singly and forcibly deal with China in the solution of the outstanding problems, the whole nation and the whole Chinese people all over the world are ever ready to meet her face in face. In case the Sino-Japanese relations eventually rupture and turn out too disadvantageous to China, they are determined to be the three hundred Spartans at Thermopelea, and not surrender to the infamous demands of Japan. And should the Nationalists give in to Japanese threats, which can never be the case, the Kuomintang would sooner or later be overthrown, for it is their pledge for striving for the independence and sovereignty of China that they secure the unanimous support of the people. Now that the Kuomintang, the National Government, and the whole people are rallying on the same inpenetrable defensive line and presenting an irreconcilable front to the Japanese imperialistic aggression, the issue of the present situation for Japan is either to concede to the Chinese just aspirations or to be treated as a non-treaty nation. That is the future of the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Shanghai, December 27, 1928.

Architect Lu a Former Employee of H. K. Murphy

The October issue of *China*, which is the official publication of the China Society of America, in an article on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb at Nanking mentions that Y. C. Lu, the architect for the tomb, with offices at 29 Szechuen road, Shanghai was taken into the offices of H. K. Murphy in New York in 1918, on the recommendation of Everett Meeks then professor of Architecture at Cornell. Mr. Lu has in the meantime had a brilliant career while his former employer. Mr. Murphy has recently been appointed to design the plans for the rebuilding of Nanking as the National Capital.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE PURSUES PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

(*Continued from page 204*)

matter of transportation is receiving great attention. Money for railway building is admitted to be scarce but money is being found for the inauguration of motor transportation systems. The suppression of bandits has made remarkable progress in recent months and it is no exaggeration to state that just now only a very few districts in Kwangtung are bandit-infested. The powers-that-be are tackling the troop-disbandment problem with great care. Marshal Li Chai-sum has declared in this connection that profitable employment must be found for all disbanded soldiers to keep them out of mischief. He is strongly in favor of putting them to highway-building and to work on Government farms. Commercial aviation will probably be introduced in the very near future with the termination of the recent epic flights. In fact, in aviation matters they complain in Hongkong that Canton is more up-to-date! Capt. R. Vaughan-Fowler, a British aviation expert of Hongkong, has commended the Cantonese on several occasions for their progressive spirit in aviation matters.

Sufficient Funds Lacking

The great stumbling-block is the lack of sufficient funds to give immediate effect to the many items put forward under the reconstruction program. In this connection, the authorities are causing a campaign to be launched for the encouragement of overseas Chinese to return to their motherland. Most of the Chinese in Malaya, Indo-China and the Philippines are natives of Kwangtung and Fukien, and they remit large sums annually to their home provinces. The provincial authorities believe, not without reason, that with the unification of the country and the exterminat on of the bandits and with many opportunities for native sons to invest their money in industrial and other ventures, it would not be difficult to bring about this much-desired return-to-China movement.

It is perhaps in order to demonstrate clearly to overseas Cantonese (as natives of Kwangtung are known overseas) that their provincial Government are truly anxious to have them back home and willing in every way to give them full personal protection that Admiral Chan Chak is sending a small squadron to the Philippines, Indo-China, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies. When it is borne in mind that overseas Chinese remit annually to their homes the staggering sum of $160,000,000, one immediately realizes the wisdom of the policy of the Provincial Government to agitate for their return. In this way, it would not be so necessary to raise loans abroad for reconstruction purposes.

Canton, December 12, 1928.

CHINA'S NATIONALISM AN AID TO WORLD PEACE

(*Continued from page 208*)

the Czardom has vanished not only from St. Petersburg, but from the face of Russia, whereas the Turkish 'Sick Man' has taken up his bed and walked from Constantinople to Angora, where, to all appearance, he is benefitting by the change of air.

"Thus the Turk perpetually astonishes the Westerner failing to correspond to his ready-made picture of what the Turk must be, and the astonishment is heightened by the comparatively rare occasions when individual members of the two societies meet face to face."

I have referred to this striking error in political prediction because it was based upon a failure upon the part of those making the prediction to appreciate the special characteristics of the patient whose future they so confidently foretold. It is to be hoped that no similar mistake be made by the Powers in sizing up the situation in China. What at times may appear to be evidences of disturbances in China are, in truth, evidences of vigor rather than of disease, of growth rather than of dissolution. Correctly interpreted, they point to a time in the near future when a reorganized China will possess a government which will be able to advance the economic and intellectual interests of its own people, to command from other States the respect due to it as a sovereign political body, and, in cooperation with those States, to play its part in the advancement of the true interests of humanity.

Henry Ford Says He Is Ready to Assist China

When Henry Ford was interviewed at Detroit end of last month when it was announced that he had been appointed as an honorary adviser to the new National Government of China in its period of unification and reconstruction, he said he would gladly assist in any undertakings for the new Chinese Government which might be expected to improve the economic condition of the country. He added that for the moment he could not say whether he would carry out his desired trip to the Far East in this connection.

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Indigo and the Chinese Dye Industry

BY GEO. O. RICHARDSON*

ALL of us are acquainted with the name indigo and know that it is a dyestuff that produces a blue color on textile material. Historically it is one of the earliest known coloring matters. Originally it was produced from plants; at the present time probably 90% of the world's supply is manufactured from coal tar.

Without question China was one of the first nations to grow indigo and discover methods by which it could be applied to the textile materials used in this country. Much time could be devoted to the consideration of indigo from the historical, manufacturing, and consumption points of view, but since we are in China, since I happen to be connected with a company who manufactures indigo in America and sells it in China, and since China is still today the largest consumer of indigo, I think it will be more interesting for us to consider at this time only the subject of indigo dyeing in China.

Reasons For Decline

There was a time when China produced herself practically all the indigo she consumed, with probably some exports. Indigo is still grown on a small scale in many parts of China for two reasons. First, because, due to transportation difficulties, the artificial product cannot reach the growing districts at a competitive price. Secondly, and of more importance, because some natural indigo is needed in dyeing artificial indigo by processes used in most of China.

When a commercially practical process for duplicating and improving on the functions which the indigo plants carried out was discovered in Germany some thirty years ago, the old indigo growing industry was doomed. I believe that artificial indigo came to China about the year 1900. For some years synthetic indigo was produced only by two German factories. About ten years later a Swiss dyestuff company began its production. By 1914 artificial indigo was imported into China to the amount of forty to fifty million pounds annually and the growing of natural indigo had sharply declined.

When I came to China in March of 1919 supplies of artificial indigo had been withheld for more than three years. Natural indigo was being grown on a large scale in many parts of this country. I remember being told that the sale of natural indigo, grown in Kiangsi province alone, amounted in 1919 to three million dollars.

From 1919 onward artificial indigo was once more available from many sources and at the present time dominates the market ever more than in 1913.

The Difference in Indigo

The coloring matter in indigo is called indigotin. Artificial indigo is nearly as pure as a certain proverbial soap—natural indigo contains much vegetable matter, not indigotin, which has no dyeing value; and does in some cases detract from the dyed results. Artificial indigo is a standardized product; vegetable indigo has a varying and unknown amount of coloring matter in each lot. It is for these reasons that natural indigo cannot compete with the synthetic variety.

Indigotin is insoluble in water. When pure it is a dark, bronze blue powder. The problem is to attach such a material to the textile fibre so that it will stick The problem is not simple and the fact that the art of indigo dyeing was known at all, and so long ago is a remarkable tribute to countless generations of dyers who could progress only by the trial and erro-method. As you know dyeing depends on the penetration of a material by the coloring matter, painting is the application of color to its surface. A dyestuff must be in solution to perform its function. As I have said indigo is insoluble in water. Today we know that if two atoms of hydrogen are added to the indigo molecule it becomes soluble in weak alkaline solution. Textile material can be immersed in such a solution, the excess dye liquor squeezed out and the cloth exposed to the air. The oxygen in the air takes away the two atoms of hydrogen and the cloth is dyed indigo blue. That is the process as the chemist knows it today. Centuries ago the Chinese dyers had never heard of chemistry but they could dye indigo.

The Essentials In Dyeing Indigo

In dyeing indigo the essentials are: a simple vat, a means of generating hydrogen, a little mild alkali, and a supply of water. In China the vats have as a basis a earthernware pot of some thirty gallons capacity—surrounded by brick work in such a way that the sides of the pot are raised eighteen to twenty four inches, giving a vat with a capacity of more than sixty gallons. There are spaces between the tapering bottom of the pot and the outside brickwork where a fire can be made, to raise the temperature of the dye vat to around eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

Such vats are usually arranged in long rows around the walls of the dyehouse, and also in groups of eight or more in its centre. Such groups often have gaps in their walls so that the dye liquor can flow freely from one to the other.

The dyehouses themselves are usually the ordinary Chinese one story house, with, usually, open courtyards for drying the dyed material, They are nearly always near a creek or pond so that plenty of cheap water is at hand for washing.

Now about the hydrogen. That sounds technical but it is simple to a Chinese dyer. A number of decomposing vegetable materials give off hydrogen. A very customary material for this purpose, much used in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces is the hulls left from making rice wine—in other words brewery grain. Natural indigo, which contains much foreign vegetable matter, is also a widely used fermenting or decomposing material.

A purely inorganic source of hydrogen is from the reaction between lime and zinc dust. Such a process is used throughout Manchuria.

We have left to consider, the mild alkali. Two materials are used, lime and soda—either together or separately.

Ways Of Producing Hydrogen

There are a number of ways of producing the necessary hydrogen in the indigo dye vat and the method used gives to each vat its name. There are for example the hydrosulphite vat—the best scientific method—which is used in Europe and America—the fermentation vat—where vegetable matter decomposes, and the zinc-lime vat, used in Manchuria. The last two vats are the only ones used in China. They are the cheapest in cost of materials and the most expensive in man hours of labor required.

Suppose we consider the actual dyeing process. We would take a vat of indigo dye liquor at the proper temperature, and containing the required amounts of decomposing vegetable matter, and lime. At four o'clock in the afternoon a few catties of indigo paste are added, the vat stirred from time to time, and allowed to stand until daylight next morning. At that time the material to be dyed, usually cotton cloth, is put

* This article is the gist of an address delivered recently before the Rotary Club in Tientsin. Mr. Richardson is connected with the National Aniline and Chemical Co.

into the vat and poked under the liquor with a stick. In about five minutes the dyer finds one end of the cloth and pulls it out through a small hole in a piece of wood. This hole is just small enough to squeeze out most of the dye liquor. The cloth comes out a bright green. It is taken in the air and washed. The exposure to air and the washing takes out the extra hydrogen and the cloth is dyed blue. Usually one such passage of the cloth through the vat produces a deep sky blue. This cycle of operation is continued, the cloth taking up more and more indigo each time, until the darkest shades desired are reached—which can be navy blues so dark as to appear black.

The Final Operations

After the material is dyed to the required depth of shade it is washed again and dried in the sun—either by spreading on the grass of a vacant field or by hanging on racks.

The final operation is ironing the cloth by rolling it on a wooden roll under a heavy stone—then folding it into bundles.

In China indigo is used mostly for dyeing cotton cloth—some cotton yarn is dyed, and a little silk.

One very interesting variation from the plain dyeing of a solid shade on cotton cloth is the production of blue and white designs. A paste made of bean meal and lime is spread on the undyed cloth through a stencil. After the paste has dried the cloth is carefully immersed into the dye liquor. Immersion and washing alternate until the desired depth of shade is built up, whereupon the pieces are dried. After drying the paste is scraped off the cloth and the parts covered have remained white. Almost all the blue and white colored effects on cotton worn by the poorer classes in the cities, and by the country people generally, are produced in this way.

As I have said indigo dyeing is an art. The fermentation vats require considerable skill to keep them in proper condition for satisfactory operation, The dyers judge the condition of the vat and the necessary additions of hydrogen-forming-matter and alkali from long experience, assisted by their senses of sight, smell, taste and feeling. Deafness is no disadvantage in a dyer but his other senses must be acute.

Secrets Jealously Guarded

The dyers are trained through the apprenticeship system. Their secrets are jealously guarded. It is only natural that certain cities and districts should develop special methods of working, although the results produced do not differ greatly. Shaoshing dyers are well known around Shanghai and respected accordingly as master dyers. Shashi in Hupeh, Chihsien in Shansi, Kaoyang in Chihli and Hingning in Kwangtung are similar centres. Large amounts of cotton cloth pass through such places yearly as one station on the route of the cotton firbe from the field to the wearer.

For example cotton grown in Kiangsu is spun into yarn in Shanghai, comes through Tientsin in that form and is distributed to farmers in central Chihli whose families in their spare time weave it into cloth on hand looms. The cloth is collected into Kaoyang, is dyed there, and then, ready for making into clothes, is distributed to cloth shops near at hand and as far away as Mongolia.

Such, very briefly, is the story of indigo dyeing in China. In spite of the fact that modern chemistry has revolutionized numerous indutries, has improved same and made others obsolete, while it has found new and better means for supplying the dyestuff itself, it has not yet made any progress in changing or improving the methods by which, from time immemorial, the Chinese dyer has applied this dyestuff to textile material to make blue actually the Chinese national color.

Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi Returns Rolling Stock

General Pei Tsung-hsi, in a recent telegram to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, announced that in accordance with the latter's request he has returned the rolling-stock belonging to the various Railway Administrations which had been used for military transportation. The number of locomotives and cars returned are 17 locomotives and 251 cars belonging to the Peiping-Mukden Railway, 6 locomotives and 135 cars belonging to the Peiping-Hankow Railway and 1 locomotive and 25 freight cars belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Increase in World Export Trade Since War

Statistics compiled by the National Foreign Trade Council, with headquarters at India House, Hanover Square, New York City, and published in pamphlet form, show that the combined exports for 1927 of 82 nations, which carry on almost 95 per cent of the world's trade, amounted to $32,012,000,000. Measured by 1913 values this is about $22,664,000,000. The world has thus, up to the close of 1927, increased its exports over 1913 par by $2,653,000,000, at 1913 dollar values. This shows the substantial gain in volume of exports for 1927 over 1913 of 13 per cent.

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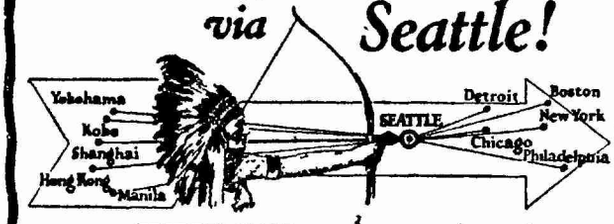

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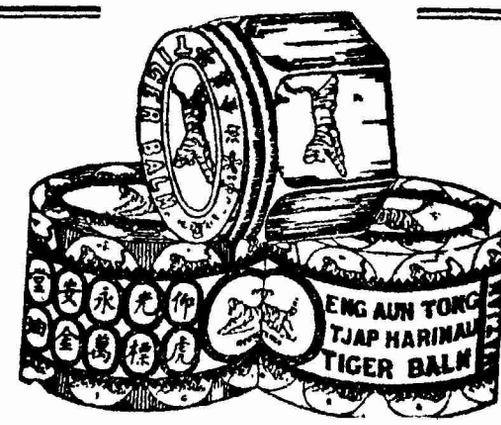

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"EUROPE, A HISTORY OF TEN YEARS" by R. L. Buell (1928), a clear and concise analysis of the situation in Europe to-day..... 5.50

"DICTIONARY OF FIRE INSURANCE" by B. C. Remington (1927), a comprehensive encyclopedia of the law and principles of Fire Insurance..... 19.50

"DICTIONARY OF ACCIDENT INSURANCE" by J. B. Welson, (1928), a complete encyclopedia of information and direction on the principles, law and practice of every branch of accident insurance..... 39.00

"DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD'S CURRENCIES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES" by William F. Spalding (1928), an alphabetical encyclopedia on all questions of currency and exchange.... 19.50

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate
of
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Deceased

Cause No. 3138
Estate No. 683
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Paul George Bahr, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 29, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Main,
Mission Building,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 22, 1928.

Men and Events

Dr. W. W. Yen has been elected chairman of the Red Cross Society of China.

W. S. Leonard, manufacturers' representative of Shanghai, has gone to Manila on a two-month's business trip.

An "At Home" reception will be held by the Community Church, Shanghai, on Tuesday, January 1 from 4:30 to 6:30. p. m.

Carl Crow, publisher of the *Evening News*, accompanied by Mrs. Crow spent his Christmas holidays by making a houseboat trip through Chekiang province.

The Ministry of Railways announces that the charged for a lower sleeping berth on the Shanghai-Nanking railway has been increased to four dollars.

Mr. Kagoshima of the Peiping office of the Japanese *Nippon Dempo* news agency has been transferred to Shanghai where he has been appointed manager.

Miles W. Vaughn, general manager for the *United Press* in the Far East, was in Shanghai this week on a trip from Tokyo to Manila.

The Robert Dollar Steamship Line has recently issued a beautiful etching of the famous Taj Mahal, at Agra, India, printed on hand-made deckle-edge paper.

William E. ("Pussyfoot) Johnson arrived in Shanghai by the *s. s. President Wilson* December 24, and continued on the same vessel the following day to Hongkong.

Telegrams from London during the week reported that there was an improvement in the condition of the King of England who has been seriously ill for about a month.

A. Lewis Myers, of the *Evening News* in Shanghai, has been appinted Shanghai correspondent for the *United Press*. Mr. Myers was previously correspondent for Hearst's *International Service*.

The new gunboat *Tsien Yu*, the second of two vessels which have been constructed by Bailey's Shipyard in Hongkong for the Kwangtung Provincial Government was launched December 21.

Dr. V. B. Murray, health officer attached to the U. S Consulate General at Shanghai, has received notice of his transfer to Buenos Aires and will shortly proceed to Washington, D. C. where he will receive his final instructions.

The Christmas greetings of Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache at Peiping, took the form of a small card with a red border, with maps of China and America superimposed showing the relative economic development of the two countries.

Captain E. von Salzmann, who represents the Ullstein Press, one of the largest news services in Germany, is at present on a tour of Szechuen and Yunnan provinces collecting material for a book he intends to publish, "The Yangtsze Valley."

It is announced from Nanking that over seven thousand cadets from the Central Military Academy will participate in the grand military review which is to be held at the Capital on New Year's Day. The review will be started by a salute of 101 guns.

Dr. Sydney Greenbie, author and lecturer, president of the "Floating University" or international university cruise, was in Shanghai for a few days this week. Dr. Greenbie has taught and traveled extensively in China and Japan and has written several books dealing with Far Eastern subjects.

Miss Lucille Douglas, formerly a member of the staff of the *Shanghai Times*, who has won a considerable reputation as an artist in New York in recent years, will visit Shanghai again on Jan. 11 and 12. Miss Douglas now holds the position of Art Instructor with the "Floating University, "which is now touring the Far East.

Edgar Snow of the *China Weekly Review*, and Mr. Batson of the *North China Daily News*, departed this week for Tsinanfu. They are accompanying a party of Chinese railway officials who are investigating the status of the rolling stock belonging to tne Tientsin-Pukow railway which is being detained by the Japanese military.

The October issue of *Chung Hua*, the organ of the China Club of Seattle, contains a handsome frontispiece of a group of camels in North China and a quotation from Frank S. Carpenter, world-renowned traveler, that China was the "most interesting country he had ever visited, with a most amazing past, and an even more amazing future."

The *Meifoo Shield*, which is the house organ of the Standard Oil Co. in the Far East, in its December issue printed an illustrated article on the rubber industry of Malaya by F. M. Starling, and another on Bali, an island of the Dutch East Indian group, by H. J. Post. The *Shield* is a sprightly publication, and is read not only with great interest by the Socony Staff, but by many others.

Who's Who in China

Mr. J. C. Chao Chi
趙祺

Mr. J. C. Chao Chi was born in Yieh Hsien, Eastern Shantung, in 1882. Studied in Germany and returned to China in 1914, since which time he has held the following offices in succession: Director of the Lungkow commerical port, interpreter of the Tientsin-Pukow railway office, manager of the Kao-Tsi railway, with the Fangtsze Mining Company and the Tsingtao Police Office, Inspector-general and Adviser of Diplomatic Affairs with the Sung-Hu Police Office, Manager of Lungkow Construction Co., Adviser to the Governor of Hunan and Hupei, Adviser of the Ministry of Communications, Member of the Managing Board of Shantung Famine Relief, Adviser on Sino-Russian Affairs of the Office of the Shantung Question, Adviser to the Shantung Military Governor, Director of Goods Tax Office of Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Military Judge of Shantung and Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is at present Director-general of the Liao-Ao (Kiaochow) Administration.

The Marine Corps Personnel Bill

Interest in the Marine Corps Personnel Bill has been received by the information that it has passed the House of Representatives and gone to the Senate for consideration. The bill, if passed, will operate to ease the promotion situation in the Marine Corps by increasing the allotment of officers to the higher grades, and providing for a fixed annual rate of promotion through the promotion or elimination of the seventh of the officers in the field grades. All permanent staff officers below the grade of Brigadier-General will be transferred to the line, administrative staff duty being assigned to officers by detail for specific periods in the future, The following table shows the distribution of officers under the present and proposed organizations.

	Present Organ.			Proposed Organ.			Net difference in distribution		
	Line	Staff	Total	Line	Staff	Total	+	−	Agg Diff.
Major-Generals	3		3	5	1	6	3		+3
Brigadier-Generals	6	3	9	5	2	7		2	+1
Colonels	29	5	34	42		42	8		+9
Lieut-Colonels	37	7	44	83		83	39		+48
Majors	121	2	123	156		156	33		+81
Captains	329		329	311		311		18	+63
Lieutenants	496		496	436		436		60	+3
	1021	17	1038	1038	3	1041	83	80	+3

Among the points covered in the bill are that promotions to the grade of major-general are by seniority from the brigadier-generals of the line. Second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenant after three years service, subject to the usual examinations.

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47-261

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Nanking, Dec. 20.—Sir Miles Lampson personally presents his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. Among those present to receive the British Minister is Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister. The British warship at anchor off Hsiakwan fires a salute.

Tsinan, Dec. 19.—Tientsin-Pukow railway notifies that repairs on Yellow River bridge were commenced December 18.

Tsisithar, Dec. 19.—Thirty Mongolian bandits attack Wumur station and kill station master. Train service is suspended.

Chungking, Dec. 22.—Authorities here having notified that mines have been laid in the Yangstze 10 miles below this city, the Consular Body has met and will make a request that mines be removed.

Peiping, Dec. 24.—Nationalist government, perceiving that communists are mixed up with anti-Japanese boycott associations, is reported to have given provincial authorities instructions to exercise strict control over communists.

Peiping, Dec. 14.—Remains of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to be brought from Piyun temple shortly and laid in copper coffin here and then sent about March 8 next to Nanking. The National government has appropriated half a million dollars as expenses for repairing the route between Piyun temple and the West station, over which the coffin will be carried.

Hankow, Dec. 28.—Reported here that Gen. Li Chung-jem is handling the reactionary movement in Szechuen and that the faction under the leadership of Gen. Li has a plan for extending its influence into Szechuen, Kueichow and other south-western provinces.

Tokoy, Dec. 27.—Mr. Tokonami, president of the Shinto Club, who a few days ago returned from his inspection tour of South and North China, will have an official interview with Premier Tanaka tomorrow. Public attaches much importance to the outcome of the interview between leaders of the Seiyukai and the Shinto Club.

NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the name of the National Bureau of Registration has been changed into that of the Bureau of Trade Marks and that its office has been removed to No. 1, See-Bar-Fu-Tong (西八府塘一號) of Nanking City.

By Order

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuo minchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, December 19.—Sino-American Claims Commission meets at Nanking and examines evidence regarding losses of immovable property owned by American citizens.—National Reconstruction Committee to take over from Ministry of Communications matters pertaining to radio.—Admiral Chen Shao-kwan contemplates survey of coast of China so as to strengthen coast defense.—Niu Yung-chien submits to Nanking government project for conservancy of Huai river and Grand Canal.—Fukien Provincial Government makes monthly appropriation of half a million dollars for maintenance of military units.—Arrangements proceeding for conveyance of Sun Yat-sen's remains from Peking to Nanking beginning of March.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui makes statement that he will not let the matter of the *Kiangan* opium case drop.—"Spirit of Canton" airplane arrives at Canton, is accorded rousing welcome.—At 8th meeting of Executive Yuan Chang Chi-kiang is asked to remain in office as chairman of National Opium Suppression Committee.—Negotiations in progress between Count Martel and Dr. C. T. Wang at Nanking for conclusion of new Sino-French treaty.—Kiangsu provincial capital to be formally moved to Chikiang December 24.—Ministry of Interior directs Chao Chi, Director of Port of Tsingtao, to close office of Spanish coolie recruiting offices and deport the agents.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui announces that draft regulations governing examination of government officials will shortly be submitted to C. P. C.—Chiang Kai-shek addresses staff of Central Military Academy at Officers Moral Endeavor Association.—A military reorganization campaign is launched at Shanghai.

Thursday, December 20.—Treaty between Britain and China is signed at Nanking.—Gen. Chen Ming-shu is formally installed at Canton as chairman of Kwangtung provincial government.—At C. P. C. meeting decision is reached to transfer Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to the post of chairman of the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs committee. Shanghai merchants decide to open a large news-print paper mill at Wenchow, Chekiang.—Chambers of Commerce ask State Council to open branches of Bank of China and Bank of Communications to redeem notes issued by said two banks.—C. P. C. holds 168th meeting, among resolutions passed being that committee system of government be adopted for Mongolia and Tibet.—Publicity Department of Kuomintang adopts thirteen slogans setting forth the meaning of the forthcoming Reorganization and Disbandment Conference.—British Minister Lampson presents credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, a salute of 21 guns being fired first by a British warship followed by a salute of 21 guns by a Chinese warship.

Friday, December 21.—Tai Chi-tao, president of Examination Yuan, sends memorandum to standing committee of the C. E. C. making suggestions for exercising greater care over the National government's relations with foreign countries.—Chiang Kai-shek directs General Koo stationed in northern Anhwei to employ soldiers in repairing roads and to construct three new motor roads.—Advices from Changsha indicate that Chinese communists in north China adjoining Soviet Russia are receiving large sums of money to pursue subversive activities.—Wang Ching, Vice Minister of railways proceeds from Peiping to Nanking, after successful negotiations for the return of railway stock heretofore in control of the Third and Fourth group armies. Announcement made from Peiping that Chang Hsueh-liang will

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appoint Yang Yu-ting as Fengtien delegate to attend disbandment conference to be held in near future at Nanking.—Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang hold informal meeting at Nanking to discuss military reorganization and disbandment.—Standing committee of C. E. C. holds 188th meeting.

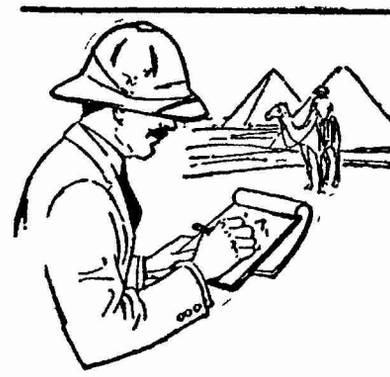
Saturday, December 22.—Executive Yuan requests Chang Chih-kiang to remain in office as chairman of Opium Suppression Committee.—Shanghai Chamber of Commerce congratulates Dr. C. T. Wang on the successful conclusion of the Sino-British treaty.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi in a telegram to Nanking stresses the necessity for a program of national defense in the north-west.—Cheng Ming-shu, chairman of Kwangtung Provincial government, declares that hereafter officials will be appointed on their merits.—Kwangtung considers sending 100 students to study in technical institutes of England and America.—General Ho Ying-ching, Inspector General of Military Training, in an address which was broadcasted from Central Party Headquarters states that the big problem at forthcoming disbandment conference was not how many soldiers were to be disbanded but the matter of raising the necessary funds.

Sunday and Monday, December 23 and 24—Sino-French tariff treaty is signed at Nanking, French Minister departing for Peiping.—Gen. Li Chi-sen of Canton prepares to leave for Shanghai and then to Nanking to attend disbandment conference to be held December 26—Special delegates of Central Administration arrive at Peiping and pay homage before the casket of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, preparatory to making arrangements for removal of same to Nanking.—Spanish Minister due in Nanking December 26 to start negotiations for completion of new treaty.—An incident at Hankow where a coolie was killed by a motor truck belonging to Japanese Marines is causing high indignation among the Chinese community.—Coal mining corporation being formed at Taiyuan to give employment to disbanded soldiers.—Pei Tsung-hsi and Shang Chen, chairman of Hopei provincial government, confer with a view to starting commercial air services in North China.—Commander Li Chung-jen departs from Hankow on board gunboat *Tsutung* enroute for Nanking.—At the 4th general session of the five South Eastern provinces in session at Nanking resolutions are adopted for improving the police administration and increasing the standards of competency for magistrates.—Transportation companies at Taiyuan decide not to handle Japanese goods.—Word is received in Shanghai that Dutch warship *Java* will shortly visit the Capital.—Feng Yu-hsiang in speech before Internal Affairs Conference at Nanking states that at one time it was an honor to be an official but now an official's lot is not to be envied.—More than 150 women representing various women's organizations at Nanking hold meeting to discuss question of legal equality of men and women.—Mandate of State Council confers medals of merit on Chen Ching-yun who lately flew the hydroplane *Chukiang* from Canton to Nanking, and about to start on return journey.

Thursday, December 27.—Ministry of Communications dispatches engineers along various sections of the Yangtsze river to perfect a conservancy scheme.—A ministerial order to Mr. Edwardes, officiating Inspector General of Customs, instructs that the new tariff on imports is to be enforced from February 1.—A resolution passed at the ninth meeting of the Executive Yuan provides that two special cars shall be attached to all passenger trains on Shanghai-Nanking railway, reservations for which are to be applied for two days in advance.—Minister Sun Fo proposes to Executive Yuan that a pontoon bridge be thrown across the Yangstze to connect Nanking (Hsiakwan) and Pukow so as to facilitate through rail communication.—Final session is held of first internal affairs conference at Nanking.—State Council decide that inauguration ceremony officially opening National Military Reorganization and Disarmament Conference will be held in Nanking January 1.

Reported Scheme to Remove Capital of China to Sianfu

A *Reuter* telegram from Nanking December 26 stated that reports were current there for some time that a number of influential party and government leaders propose to make Sianfu, in Shensi, the permanent capital of the National Government. The belief was considerably strengthened by the report that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan had been asked to draw up plans of national defence to be discussed at the coming Disbandment and Reorganization Conference with the idea in mind that Sianfu will be the capital. One of the reasons given for the suggested removal of the capital to Sianfu is that Nanking is too much exposed to attack by foreign war vessels.



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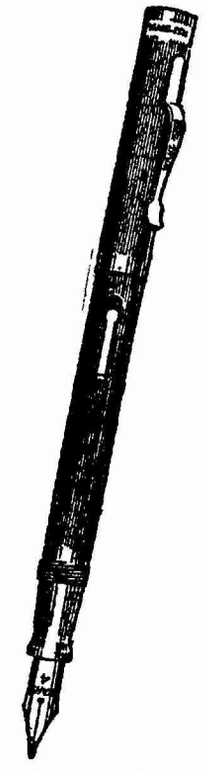

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THE WAHL COMPANY NEW YORK U.S.A.

In the United States Court for China

MORRIS EDWARD EASON, Plaintiff.	**Cause No. 3129** Civil No. 1344
vs	**ORDER.**
HILDA MAY EASON, Defendant.	**Filed at Shanghai, China. 26 Nov. 1928** L. T. Kenske Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this twenty-sixth day of November 1928 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, MORRIS EDWARD EASON, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of the Court during the last six months previous to the 26th day of November 1928,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of November 1928 ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the fifteenth day of December 1928, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

A Chinese View of Relations with Russia*

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

THIS volume by Mr. Weigh, Chief of Bureau of the Nationalist Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a most informative one. It contains a wealth of material on the subject of diplomatic relations between China and Russia, which were established long before China had any formal relations with other countries of Europe. This material is not objectively presented, it must be said. The story is told in much the same fashion as an ambitious young French diplomat would tell about relations with Germany,—with special emphasis on the crimes and treachery of the opponent as contrasted with the simple straightforwardness of "us." Not that this is always so pronounced as to be a continual mis-statement of the situation, but it crops up often enough—particularly with regard to the present period—to make it clear that this is no mere scholarly effort at historical record, but a book "with a purpose," the obvious purpose being the expression of a Chinese Nationalist viewpoint on relations with Russia.

At the same time, it must be said that the amount of actual information in the book, with documentation, etc,, makes it worth while. Dr. Willoughby, in a short foreword to the work, justly remarks that:

"First, in point of time, of the countries with which China has entered into formal treaty relations, and among the first in point of importance in her international relations, has been Russia. Yet, until the appearance of the present work by Dr. Weigh, no other writer, except Dr. C. T. Hoo, had attempted to deal in any comprehensive manner with the international relations between these two vast and contiguous countries."

Attitude Frankly Expressed

The book is divided into two main sections, "China and Czarist Russia" and "China and Soviet Russia," together with a number of appendices and a bibliography. It tells the important features of Sino-Russian relations with but few omissions, and as regards any one-sidedness in Mr. Weigh's comments, he makes his attitude so clear in his preface that no reader can claim, after reading this preface, that he did not have fair warning. The critical reader, by a careful perusal of the exchange of notes between Russia and China at the time of the breaking off of relations last year, will note that the documents themselves do not fully authorize (to put it mildly) Mr. Weigh's comments on the break.

It should be added that Mr. Weigh, in this preface, also shows his keen interest in social and economic conditions, and in the welfare of the poor, showing a social sympathy worthy of a socialist or philanthropist in the best sense of these words. He notices, for example, boys and girls with "faces that had long ceased to see the cleansing touch of soap." He tells us that as he understands it, "it is the policy of the government.. ....to let these helpless younglings alone and to perish of starvation and cold." He comments keenly on unemployment, and notes that "those who are employed get so little that they have lost all interest and pride in craftsmanship." He adds the horrible fact that "a large percentage of the population is stricken with venereal diseases."

Political Dictatorship

With regard to politics, Mr. Weigh is even more emphatic and outspoken in dealing with a government "operated by force and maintained by a small minority..... They alone are the elite and all below them are in the deep and are more downtrodden and oppressed than the lower class had ever been..... It is the only government in the world that has no opposition. Those who are not in sympathy with the policy of the government have the option either to keep their months shut or pay the penalty which the state chooses to impose. . . .The government decides what the people shall read and what the people shall hear. . .A strict censure of mails. . .is enforced."

The society and the government which is the subject of Mr. Weigh's comments, of course, is Russia,—and it should be understood that the above quotations are intended to apply only to that country,—"the last place in which a decent person would choose to live." Mr. Weigh has no comments to make about social, industrial, and political conditions in China,—which, of course, would not be in the scope of this book, and not in line with its purpose as before-stated.

A Valuable Publication

Now I personally regard the book as a most valuable one for anyone interested in China's foreign relations. But it would be more valuable than it is, from a historical viewpoint, if it were more objective and less biased. In the comments I have to make, therefore, and such corrections as I have to suggest in this most informative work, it should be understood that it is not my intention to impugn the value of the book as a whole, but simply to add what little I can to the worth of the present volume.

First of all, it seems difficult to believe that Mr. Weigh is serious, in his account of the acquiring by Russia of what is now the Maritime Province (east of the Ussuri, now including Vladivostok) eighty years ago, when he comments that "it should be the first concern of Chinese statesmen to see that this strip of land is recovered when they sit down to write a new treaty with Russia." Would he make the same comments with regard to Korea in connection with a new treaty with Japan? Indo-China with France? Burma with Britain? If so, he is only dealing in pipe-dreams, and I would suggest that he add the rest of Russia and most of what remains of the Asiatic continent, these territories having once been ruled by the Mongols at Peking, to China's demands. Or has he the naive idea that Russia is a weak and defenceless nation which cannot keep foreign enemies off its territory,—which cannot defend itself even from China?

Historical Points

There are some historical points, also, which require elucidation. With regard to Korea, we are told that "from time immemorial China's sovereignty over this little Hermit Kingdom had been undisputed." On the contrary, every student of Korean-Chinese history knows that China's sovereignty over Korea has been only an intermittent one, that it does not exist from "time immemorial" or anything like it, and that such sovereignty as has been nominally exercised has been disputed again and again.

Furthermore, Mr. Weigh makes the most extraordinary comment on the relation of China to the Russo-Japanese War. According to the secret treaty of alliance between China and Russia concluded in 1896 between Li Hung-Chang and Prince Lobanov, the two governments obligated themselves to defend each other in case Japan attacked the territory of China or Russia's Far Eastern maritime possessions. When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, however, China sat back and declared her neutrality. A cynical observer might say that this was the sensible thing to do, under the circumstances, and a still more cynical critic would say that this was to be expected of China.

But Mr. Weigh formulates his comment differently. He declares that "Russia had not acted on good faith with China and had grossly violated both the spirit and the letter of the secret agreement, first in making use of the China Eastern Railway as a weapon for the realization of her political ambitions in Manchuria; and, second, in forcing an extension southward to Port Arthur—a line which Russia, through her spokesman Count Witte, definitely promised not to seek." Russia, therefore, had not kept her plighted word with China, says Mr. Weigh. In fact, the treaty of alliance had not been brought to an end and the Chinese Government had never so much as officially hinted that the alliance was being invalidated in any way. The treaty was unquestionably in full force at the time the Russo-Japanese War broke out. That the Chinese Government showed good sense in not joining in on Russia's side may perhaps be established. That she showed any sense of honor with regard to her agreement it will be far more difficult to demonstrate,—even for Mr. Weigh.

America, China, and Russia

In connection with Russia's ambitions in Manchuria, American policy in this territory came to the fore some two decades ago, with Willard Straight's activities, with Harriman's aroused interest in Manchurian railways, and with Knox's neutralization proposals for these railways. This was checked, however, by Russia—that same Czarist Russia the survivors of which some Americans treat with such pity and sympathy today. Czarist Russia at that time said bluntly to the Chinese Government that America must be excluded from the development of Manchuria. And so America was excluded.

Russia at this time was working together with Belgian and French interests, and her scheme for a Russo-Chinese Empire, with a China controlled by Russian railways running from east to west through her territory, is well sketched by Mr. Weigh.

The Mongolian Question

With regard to Mongolia, this book is extraordinarily inaccurate and misleading. We are informed that the overlordship of China "over the land of the Khanites" has been "claimed since time immemorial and has seldom been questioned." I am afraid that Mr. Weigh regards a few centuries as "time immemorial." If he will refer to Chinese history, he will find that practically the first time Mongolia and China were combined in one great state was when the Mongols conquered China, some seven centuries ago, and the Chinese recognized the overlordship of the Khans. Later the Manchus, eastern relatives of the Mongols, conquered both China and Mongolia and combined them in one great state again,—the Manchu Empire.

It seems strange that Mr. Weigh should not know these

* Russo-Chinese Diplomacy. By Ken Shen Weigh, Ph. D. The Commercial Press, Limited, Shanghai, 1928.

elementary points of Chinese history. As he has been in northern China, however, I presume he has seen the Great Wall, and probably wondered what it was for. The Great Wall, I may add, was not built in times beyond the reach of written records, "in time immemorial," but in the definitely historical period. And any tourists' guide-book (if historical works are too dry for him) can tell our otherwise erudite young diplomat the purpose of the Wall.

Mongolia, China, and Russia

This misconception of Mongolia's relations to China colors all Mr. Weigh's account of that country, one of the most important questions in Russo-Chinese relations. Immediately upon the outbreak of the revolution in China, Mongolia declared her independence and ordered all Chinese and Manchus to leave the country. On this Mr. Weigh comments contemptuously on the Mongols, "hitherto capable of dealing only with ewes and rams." (In which category does the author put the thirteenth-century Chinese?)

There is an unfortunate but rather obvious error with regard to the secret treaties between Japan and Russia in 1907. On Page 139 Mr. Weigh says that the third treaty divided Mongolia into two parts: "that to the east of the Peking Meridian to be the Russian sphere of interest and that to the west of the said Meridian to be the Japanese sphere of interest." In fact, the Russian sphere was to the west and the Japanese to the east, of course, as may be noted from the actual text on Page 164 of the same volume.

Russo-British Co-operation

Besides indicating the co-operation, after the Russo-Japanese War had taught Russia not to be too hoggish in the grabbing of Chinese territories, of the Russian and Chinese empires, as partly shown in the treaty above quoted, Mr. Weigh notes the co-operation of Britain and Russia at this period, "Britain had marked Tibet as her share of the Chinese spoils, so in order to secure official recognition of her dominating position there, England had begun to trade territories with Russia—territories to which neither Russia nor England had a sound claim." This is quite correct, and very well put.

But on the other hand we have the empty grandiloquence of China's erstwhile rulers with regard to Mongolia. Mr. Weigh quotes, for example, Yuan Shih-kai's exhortation to Mongolia, including the declaration that "China can easily transform Mongolian weakness into strength, Mongolian poverty into wealth." (Presumable the strength and wealth which China itself enjoys!)

And in response to the pompousness of Yuan's declaration the Hutukhtu, after a long delay, sent the following pointed reply: "We are grateful to Your Excellency's farsighted policy, and desire to help us out .... If China will reform her own government in earnest, pay attention to her foreign affairs, strengthen her frontiers and put her own house on a firm foundation, not only will the existence of Mongolia be secured, China herself will have no cause to apprehend an invasion from the north ....." A reply suggesting that some Mongols were capable of looking after other things than ewes and rams!

Russian "Reds" and "Whites"

Mr. Weigh draws an excellent picture showing clearly how Mongolia was utilized by Russian bandits and counter-revolutionaries as a basis for savage raids into Russian territory after the November revolution. He shows how this led to the sending of Russian Soviet forces into Mongolia to deal with these outlaw bands, and then the establishment of a new government in Mongolia largely under Soviet influence. But he finds that when this government appealed to Russia "not to withdraw the Soviet troops .... until the complete removal of the menace from the common enemy," it was "one of the most farcical features of the Mongolian drama. "What is farcical about this? Mr. Weigh describes Ungern, for example, the mad baron who terrorized Mongolia for so many fearful months, in unmistakeable terms, and makes clear that his whole regime was one of blood and horror and cruelty,—carried on without the slightest interference from the Chinese Government. What is farcical about the Mongolian Government asking for protection against ferocious madmen of this type?

And Mr. Weigh finds the new government in Mongolia "a government of the least fit," his evidence being that it included as Minister of Foreign Affairs a former teacher in a Russian school, as Minister of War a butcher, and as Minister of Finance "a comparatively enlightened Mongol." Just why a butcher should be unqualified as Minister of War is the greatest mystery of all. A sophisticated person might say that only a butcher is really fitted for such a post. Here, perhaps, Mr. Weigh is simply naive.

China and the Soviet Government

In dealing with the relations of China and the Soviet Government, some striking inconsistencies may be noted in Mr. Weigh's phraseology. First of all, there is the contrast between "Russia" and the "Reds." For years after the establishment of the Soviet Government he persists in speaking of the Russian monarchist element in China as "Russia," the new government being simply the "Reds." But when he comes

In the United States Court for China

THE HARBIN ELECTRIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY, LTD.
Plaintiff,
vs.
BECKMAN & LINDEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION
E. W. BEARDSLEY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Defendant.

Cause No. 2958
Civil No. 1214

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27th 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is to recover from The National City Bank of New York certain deposits in the sums of Harbin $225,741.52, and Harbin $239,-441.22, together with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1927, to date of payment; and to obtain a judgment that the Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, and neither of them have any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever to the said deposits.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney has this twenty-seventh day of November, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, the summons for the said defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, was returned by the Marshall of the United States Court for China "Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, Sidney A. Moss, of counsel for the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley were not residing nor maintaining an office or regular place of business in the Republic of China nor had they been residing or maintaining an office or regular place of business within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November, 1928, ORDERED that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 5th day of January, 1929, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

later to the discussion of the Soviet Government's renunciation in 1919 of their share of the Boxer indemnity, he says that "Russia" renounced this. With all fairness to Mr. Weigh, he really cannot have it both ways. If the Soviet Government was "Russia," then the monarchist counter-revolutionaries in Peking were not "Russia."

But there is method in Mr. Weigh's inconsistency. The point is, as Mr. Weigh makes abundantly clear, that China was fooled into supporting the counter-revolutionary elements in Russia,—fooled into supporting that monarchist-Imperialist plunderbund who had for decades been China's most menacing foe, against the first government of a great state in modern times to offer her the hand of friendship and equality. Year after year China did all in her power to support the Russian counter-revolutionaries and the Allied imperialists in their war against the revolution. And when it was over, and the Soviet Republic had driven her enemies into the sea, China suddenly discovered that "Russia" had renounced her indemnities and all special privileges in China. It would not be tactful, at this point, to say that those who renounced the indemnities were merely "Reds."

Sino-Russia Relations

There are many points, too frequent for mention here, where the author makes statements which are, to say the least, doubtful. We are told that after the November revolution in Russia, for example, in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone "murders, robberies, and violation of women became an hourly occurrence."

Also, in Mr. Weigh's in some ways correct analysis of Bolshevism, he makes the extraordinary statement that "Long before the time of Marx or Lenin the Chinese theorists not only had thought of socialism and communism, but also had actually put them into practice." With all due respect to China's old-time social thinkers and social reformers, I challenge Mr. Weigh to mention a single theorist of old who thought out a complete communist system and "put it into practice."

He tells us, again, that in China "the aristocracy of the landlords does not exist, and class distinction is theoretically disavowed and practically undiscernible (!)." And his final argument against Bolshevism is that in China "the women and the young are protected as....in no other country in the world. Therefore, to think that Chinese women may be nationalized is to think of an impossible postulate....." This in 1928!

Some Extraordinary Statements

In connection with China's actual relations with Soviet Russia, it is of interest to recall Secretary of State Hughes' strong protest upon the Chinese Government reaching an agreement with the Soviet Government, upon which Mr. Weigh's comments are quite in order. He is on more difficult ground, however, when he says that from 1917 to 1924 "there was in Russia no legally constituted government which the Chinese Government could hold responsible." In fact, during this period the same government existed as in 1924 when the Chinese Government reached an agreement with them. (To be explicit, I should say that the same government existed *in Russia* during this period. I do not remember how many governments existed in Peking over these years.)

Mr. Weigh notes the early reaching of an agreement between the Tuchun of Sinkiang and the representatives of the Tashkent Soviets, a constituent part of the Russian Government. This agreement was approved by the Chinese Government. Peking, however, feared to make any move not in accordance with the desires of the foreign imperialists in China, so it was years before she even plucked up the courage to suspend the recognition of the old Russian Ministers and Consuls in China, representing a government which had been dead for years. And even then it called forth "a hurricane of protests....from the Legation quarter and the foreign communities. The *North-China Daily News* took the lead..." In connection with the delay, Mr. Weigh declares that "China's position was a difficult one," but he fails to make clear any serious difficulty except "the displeasure of the powers," which would hardly seem to balance the obvious advantages. China's fear of this displeasure is unpleasantly obvious throughout, as for example when the Japanese and French Ministers at Peking prevented the Chinese Government from reaching friendly relations with the Far Eastern Republic, China, upon their protests, denying passports to member of the mission from the Republic.

The Soviet Missions

When, after extending all possible aid and assistance to the Imperialist enemies of the Russian Republic, the Chinese began to follow the lead of some European countries and entered into diplomatic relations, they blandly pointed out that the Soviet Government had in 1919 and 1920 specifically renounced all its special interests and privileges in China, and that now the Chinese were prepared to accept this statement, involving making China a present of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The fact that China had failed to keep her part of the proposal, i.e. to "disarm, intern, and hand over all the White Russian forces against Soviet Russia in China," but on the contrary had supported and even financed them, was conveniently disregarded.

China clearly regarded Russia as a weak and beaten country who could be taken advantage of, a viewpoint evidently shared by Mr. Weigh (*vide* his remarks on the return of the return of the Maritime Province to China). That any state could be other than predatory was quite incomprehensible to the Chinese bureaucrats, and so we have in these negotiations the representatives of a Government which had abandoned the old Imperialist forms and was endeavoring to deal with China on an equal and equitable basis, meeting the representatives of a Government who could not even imagine such a state of affairs. For this reason (and, of course, the continual pressure of the Imperialist diplomats at Peking) we find China sending the most inane and provoking notes to Russia (which had successfully beaten off combined forces from the greatest military and naval powers of the world), such as the allegation that Soviet troops were concentrating along the border with the intention of seizing the C. E. R., to which Mr. Yoffe responded drily that "the Red Army needs no preparation to occupy the Chinese Eastern Railway,"—something which everyone knowing relative military strength is perfectly aware of, but which Mr. Weigh calls "bullying and browbeating." And when at last Russia induced China to accept the first treaty made by China with a great independent power in modern times on an equilateral basis, Mr. Weigh finds that the Chinese diplomats did this with "consummate skill," that there was doubt of Russia's "good faith," and that Mr. Karakhan was made to look "like a petulant child, blundering in the intricate ways of diplomacy."

In conclusion, "the Sino-Russian Treaty as a whole was a great victory for China and it opened a new era in the diplomatic history of China, placing the country for the first time on terms of absolute equality and reciprocity with a Western power and furnishing a foundation upon which China has striven to build a new structure of her international relations." All of which, in sober fact, might have been realized five years earlier had China's statesmen possessed the courage to disregard the Powers "displeasure" and the intelligence to comprehend and accept the proferred friendship of the new Russia.

Present-Day Russia

So Mr. Weigh's book is not satisfactory. With regard to its comments on present-day Russia, which are clearly "special pleading," these have been well dealt with by a Chinese reviewer in a recent issue of the paper of the Chinese intelligentsia here, the *China Critic*, where it is made clear that Mr. Weigh's comments are absolutely wrong and misleading, and involve complete ignorance of modern Russia. That most of the nasty remarks he has to make about Russia are untrue is clear, and it is to be noted further that most of these remarks apply with considerable force to China itself.

In this connection, the bibliography should be mentioned. A notable omission here is the "New Russia," published in Shanghai during 1922 and 1923, containing practically all the notes exchanged between Russia and China at this most important time. The titles of some works mentioned are also incorrectly given.

And it is unfortunate that Mr. Weigh, in his book, is not a little more liberal with dates when he jumps from one period to another and from one aspect of Sino-Russian relations to another.

The Recent Break

In conclusion, Mr. Weigh's explanation of the recent break with Russia is disingenuous. He says: "That Soviet Russia was involved in the Canton catastrophe is now conclusively established, as may be proved from a partly burned document taken from the Soviet Consulate in Canton..... explaining how the Communist Party must take command of the peasant movement.....(and which) instructs...the disarming of the...Citizens' Volunteer Corps.....at the same time arming the proletariat." That such a document establishes nothing is clear to everyone. There is little doubt that a search of some non-Russian consulates in China—Shanghai or elsewhere—would reveal a wealth of Communist literature.

The fact is that though the Russian Communists had unquestionably been working with, and giving financial support to, revolutionary elements in China opposed by those who now dominate the Nanking Government,—an equally important factor in the break is the reversion of Chinese diplomacy to an old policy,—the attempt to gain the favor of the Imperialist powers by a conciliatory and compromising attitude. Whether this aspect of the "Nanking" policy has been more successful than the intransigeant "Wuhan" policy in gaining concessions from the powers is for Mr. Weigh to prove. That much has been gained is unquestionable, but Nanking now has the tremendous advantage of speaking for a united China. The basis of comparison, therefore, must be between the "Wuhan" period, on the one hand and the "Nanking" period *before the fall of Peking*. Which was more successful?